CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

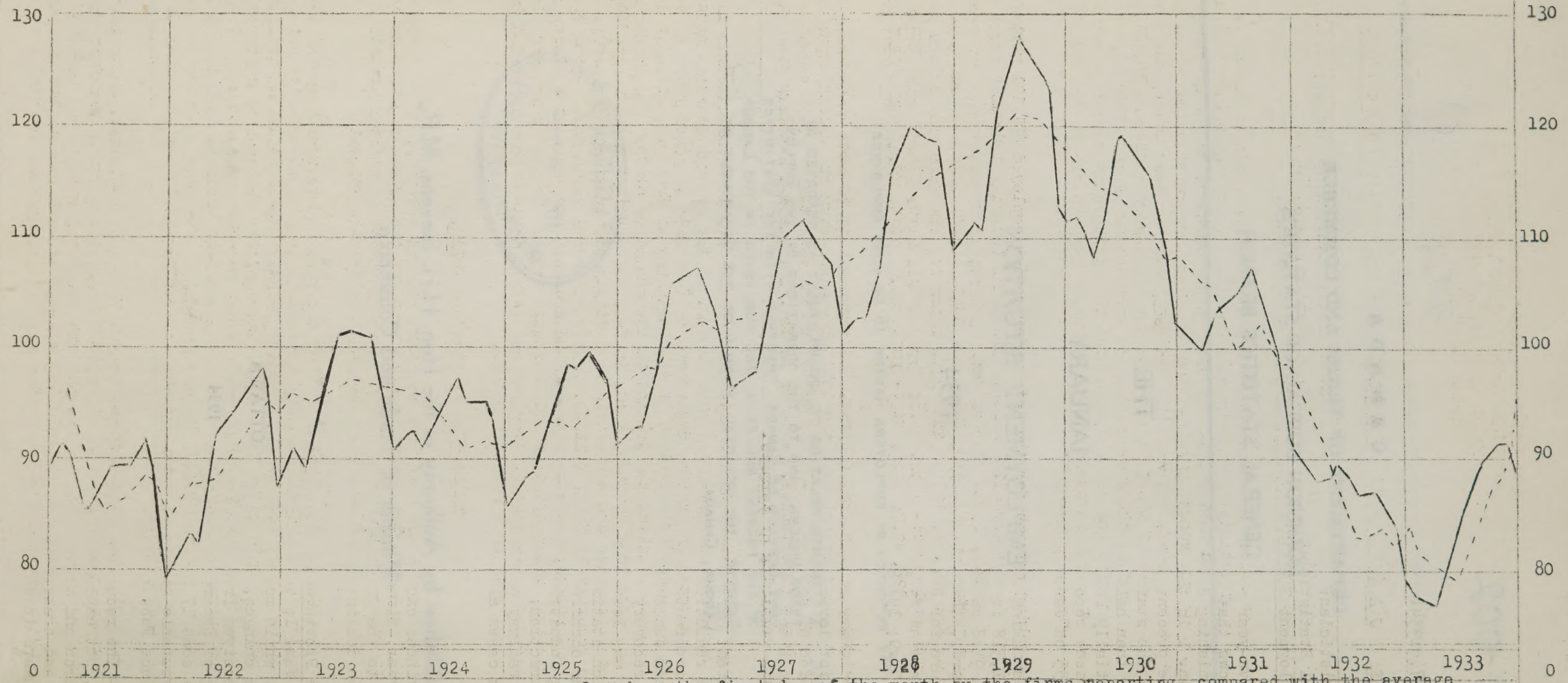
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 27, 1934.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The twelve-year record of employment maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that activity has invariably declined at the beginning of January, the firms furnishing data having laid off some 59,900 workers, on the average, between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 in the years 1921-33. The customary contraction took place at the opening of the present year, but was very decidedly smaller than usual, the workers released from the staffs of the 8,460 co-operating employers numbering 30,387, or slightly more than half of the average for the last twelve years. This decline, besides being substantially below the average, was also the smallest on record for midwinter; the Jan. 1 losses reported in preceding years ranged from 42,253 at the beginning of 1933, to 72,055 on Jan. 1, 1922.

The firms making returns for the date under review employed 821,131 workers, compared with 851,518 in the preceding month. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 88.6, compared with 91.8 on Dec. 1 and 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933; after adjustment for seasonal movement, however, the Jan. 1, 1934, index was 95.0, a gain of 4.1 points over the corrected figure for Dec. 1, 1933. The crude index for the same date in the preceding twelve years was as follows:- 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances were due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last twelve years shows that usually, (though not invariably), there is on Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The greatest curtailment on the date under review was in manufacturing, in which the indicated reduction accounted for over 72 p.c. of the general decrease noted on Jan. 1. The contraction in factory employment on that date in other years of the record has always been succeeded by a revival at the beginning of February, although in no year has the recovery equalled the decline in the preceding month. The recession on Jan. 1, 1934, was less than average, being in fact the smallest noted in the thirteen years for which statistics are now available. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses occurred in food, textile, lumber and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in building and highway construction, transportation and wholesale trade. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, railway construction, services and retail trade reported decided improvement, in some cases also of a seasonal nature.

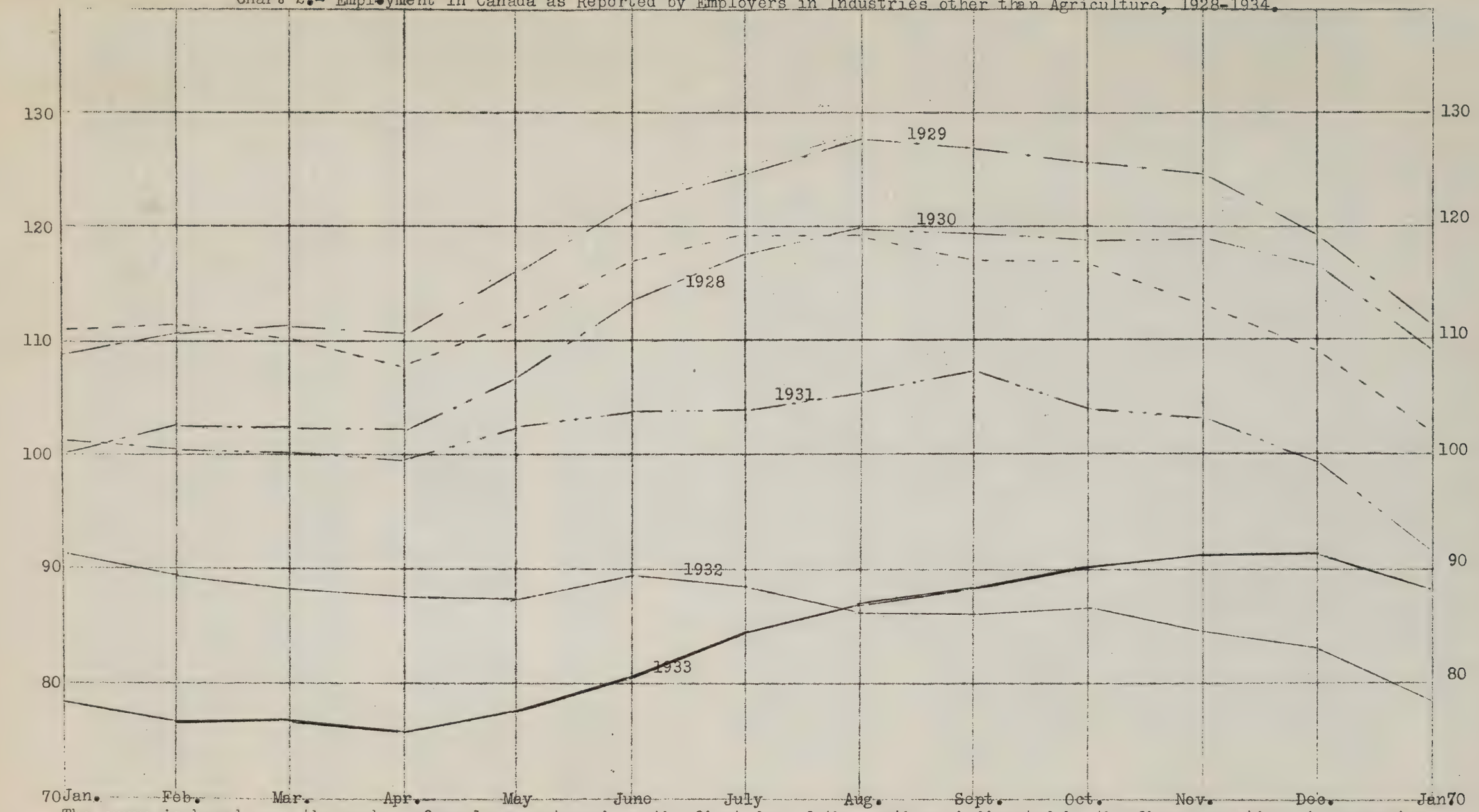
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except the Maritimes recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, firms in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers, mainly owing to the predominance of manufacturing in their industrial distribution. The percentage declines in Quebec and British Columbia were largest.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in coal-mining, transportation and railway construction, while manufacturing, building and highway construction and trade were slacker. The changes, both gains and losses, were largely seasonal in character. Statements were received from 611 firms employing 68,261 persons, compared with 65,622 at the beginning of December. Substantial declines had been noted on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was some 17 points lower. The improvement on the date under review resulted in a more favourable situation being reported in the Maritime Provinces than at any other date since Feb. 1, 1932.

Quebec.- The reduction in Quebec was larger than that indicated on the same date of last year, but employment was then in decidedly smaller volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather and lumber plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in wholesale trade, mining and communications. On the other hand,

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

considerable improvement took place in logging, retail trade and services and in beverage and tobacco factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,034 co-operating employers aggregated 233,855 workers, as against 250,510 on Dec. 1, 1933.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and leather factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, rubber and some other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, building and railway construction and wholesale trade. Highway construction, retail trade, logging and tobacco and beverage factories, on the other hand, recorded increased activity; that in road work was largely on unemployment relief projects, although the heavy snow falls also provided employment in the ordinary way for considerable staffs in clearing the streets and highways. A combined payroll of 344,863 persons was employed by the 3,745 firms whose returns were received, and who had 353,170 employees on Dec. 1. This contraction involved the release of less than half as many persons as were laid off by the firms reporting for Jan.1,1933. The index then was decidedly lower, standing at 78.8, as compared with 91.2 on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a larger scale than at the beginning of January, 1933, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,230 employers of 108,062 workers, or 3,747 fewer than on Dec. 1. Construction reported the most marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment, and communications were slacker. On the other hand, improvement occurred in logging, mining and retail trade. Although the decline on the date under review, as already stated, exceeded that noted on the same date in the preceding year, the firms then furnishing data reported a lower level of employment. The index on Jan.1, 1934, was 86.4, as compared with 84.4 on the same date of 1933.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index, at 69.7, was many points lower than that of 80.4 at the date under review. The 840 firms furnishing data reported 66,090 employees on Jan. 1, 1934, as against 70,407 in the preceding month. Lumber, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded curtailment, that in the manufacturing industries as a whole being most pronounced. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and services showed improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

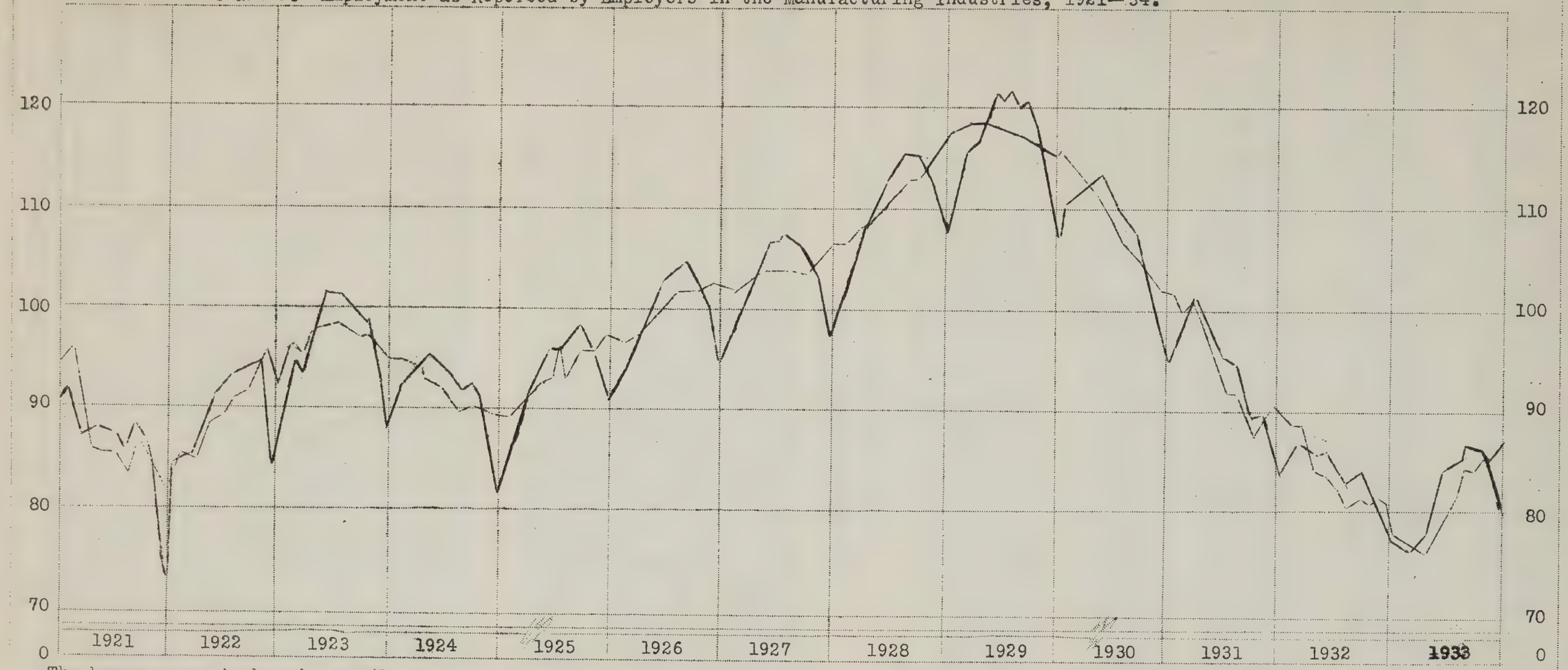
There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while very little general change was indicated in Ottawa.

Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was fractionally lower. Statements were received from 1,150 establishments with 114,958 employees, as compared with 124,413 in the preceding month. Important curtailment was shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade were busier.

Quebec.- Transportation reported a considerable seasonal loss, and manufacturing and construction also afforded less employment, while services showed some improvement; the 153 co-operating employers in Quebec City reduced their staffs from 11,707 persons on Dec. 1, to 10,891 at the beginning of January. This decline was much larger than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1933, employment generally being in greater volume. The index, at 90.0, compared favourably with that of 86.5 at the opening of last year. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, lumber and food groups; construction, transportation, services and wholesale trade were also slacker, while retail stores reported substantial improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,244 employers with 107,934 workers, compared with 110,437 in their last report.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921—34.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing registered seasonal curtailment, but trade, construction and transportation were rather more active, the gains in the last two being due in part to the removal of snow. The result was a slight gain in general employment, according to the 164 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 12,159 persons. A considerable reduction had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was ten points lower.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 256 firms in Hamilton employing 24,363 workers, as against 25,281 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while road and street work and services reported moderate improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1933, involved the release of about twice as many workers, and the index was then lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1934, this taking place chiefly in manufacturing. Returns were compiled from 149 establishments with 10,059 persons in their employ, as compared with 10,264 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on Jan. 1, 1933, when little change in the general situation had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing, communications and construction declined in Winnipeg, while retail trade showed a slight improvement. The 403 co-operating firms reported 34,342 employees, compared with 35,292 in the preceding month. This reduction involved rather more workers than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1933; employment was then in practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Further and larger contractions in industrial activity took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 358 employers of 25,635 persons, as compared with 26,582 on Dec. 1. A rather greater decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was fractionally higher. There were losses in manufacturing, building and retail trade on Jan. 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, while services and transportation were somewhat more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

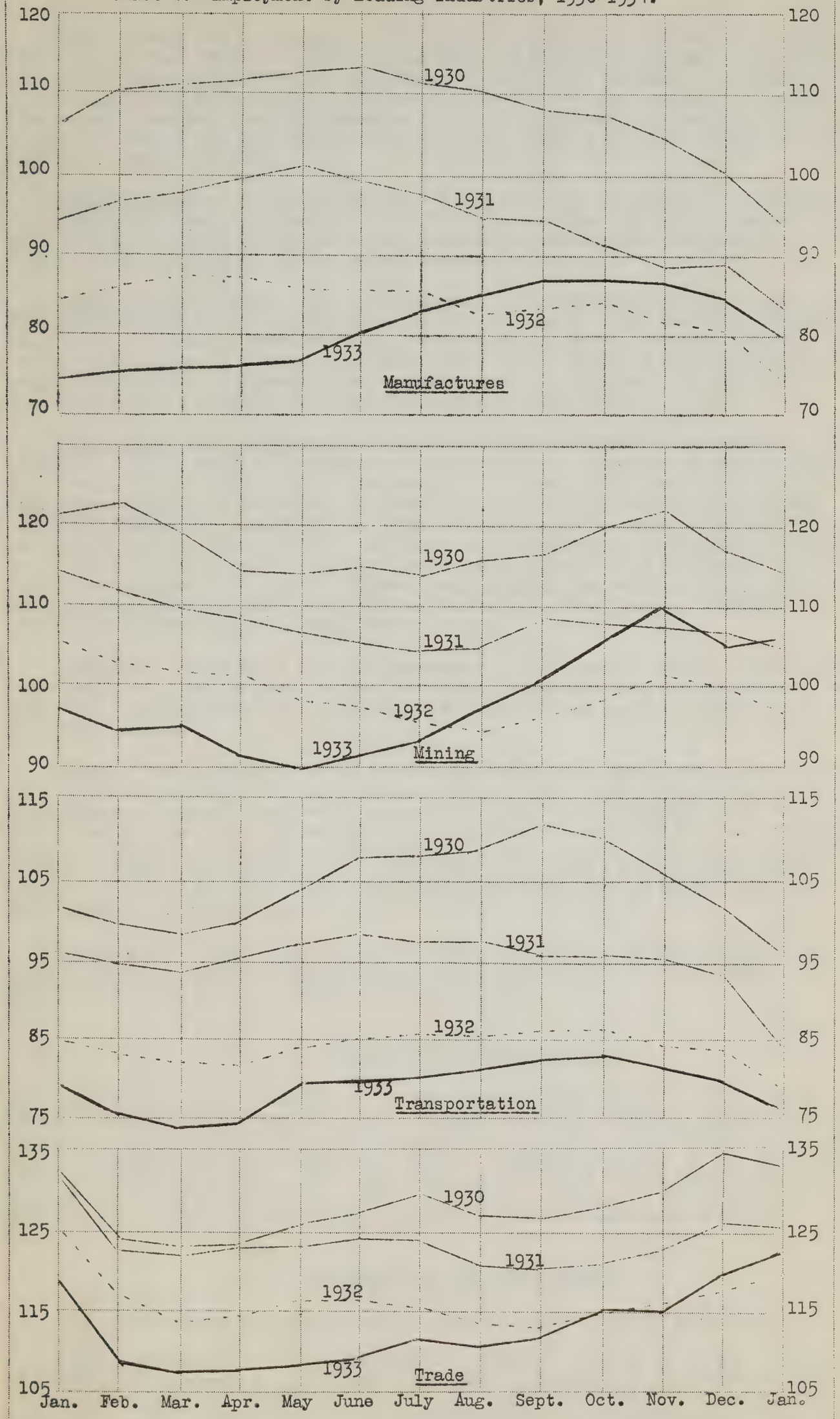
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was considerably less than the average indicated in the last twelve years, involving the release of 21,949 operatives from the staffs of the co-operating establishments, as compared with an average loss of 33,280 in the period, 1921-1933. The reduction in manufacturing on Jan. 1, 1934, like that in the total for all industries, was the smallest on record; the falling-off of 23,851 reported on Jan. 1, 1926 was the previous low figure in this comparison, while the greatest losses yet recorded by the employers furnishing statistics were those of 47,751 and 47,209 on Jan. 1, 1921 and 1922, respectively. The contraction on the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the twelve years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in succeeding weeks; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report, viz., Feb.1, to rather better than 52 p.c. of the decline noted at the beginning of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1934, numbered 5,105, and their payrolls aggregated 398,685, compared with 420,634 on Dec. 1. The index declined from 84.4 in the preceding month, to 80.0 on the date under review, and as compared with 74.4 on Jan. 1, 1933, shows an improvement of 5.6 points. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index on the latest date was 87.1, or 1.7 points higher than on Dec. 1. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, textile, lumber, iron and steel, leather and pulp and paper, but the fur, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. In many cases, the declines were smaller than those noted on Jan. 1, 1933, notably in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and iron and steel groups. Food factories, however, reported reductions on a much greater scale than at the beginning of last year. The analysis by industries shows decided improvement in the tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral plants as compared with the preceding month, the first time on record that activity in these groups has been higher on Jan. 1 than on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations showed a further but smaller increase on Jan. 1. Employment was decidedly more active than in any other month since early in 1930; the index stood at 168.8, compared with 166.5 on Dec. 1, 1933, and 74.5 on Jan. 1, 1933. A combined working force of 46,922 was reported by the 284 co-operating firms, who had 45,965 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement was shown in all areas except British Columbia.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Mining.- There was an advance in mining at the beginning of January, occurring wholly in the coal fields, in both the Maritime and Western Provinces, while other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were generally slacker. It is exceptional for improvement to be shown in the group as a whole at the beginning of January. Returns were received from 259 operators with 48,776 workers, compared with 48,270 on Dec. 1. Losses had been indicated in mining as a whole on Jan. 1, 1933, when the index was many points lower.

Communications.- A further falling-off was reported in activity in telephonic and telegraphic communications, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan.1, 1933. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 21,329 on Dec. 1 to 20,644 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a very much smaller scale than that noted at the beginning of January, 1933, but the index then was two points higher. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, those in shipping and stevedoring being considerable. Information was received from 376 employers, who reported 89,658 workers, as compared with 93,879 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced seasonal losses were indicated in construction, but the decline involved a decidedly smaller proportion of the payrolls than that on Jan. 1, 1933, and on the same date of most other years of the record; this was partly due to the effect of unemployment relief projects in stabilizing employment during the present winter. The number of persons reported in construction was greater than on Jan. 1, 1933. Statements were tabulated from 1,016 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 102,681, a decrease of 7,697 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway and building construction showed losses, while railway construction and maintenance was more active, largely as a result of snow-clearing operations following severe storms.

Services.- There was a further improvement in the service group, in which 398 firms employed 22,685 persons, or 189 more than in the preceding month. On Jan.1 of last year, shrinkage had been indicated, and the index was then lower than on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on Dec. 1, the gains being greater than at the beginning of any other January for which statistics are available; however, there were losses in wholesale establishments which were also exceptionally large, but not sufficiently so to prevent the increase in the trade group as a whole from exceeding that recorded on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1921. The 940 co-operating employers had 91,080 persons on their staffs, compared with 88,567 in their last report. Employment was brisker than in any other month since the beginning of January, 1932.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the main industrial groups. The curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further improvement in employment during November, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933, as compared with 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933, and 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932. The latest press reports show that there were 2,224,079 persons registered as unemployed on Dec. 18, 1933, a decrease of 55,938 from the Nov. 20, 1933, total, and of 499,208 as compared with the same date in 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Factory employment in the United States decreased 1.8 p.c. in December, 1933, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,015 establishments employing 3,125,093 workers in December; the employment reports received from these establishments cover approximately 50 p.c. of

the total wage-earners in all manufacturing industries in the States. Employment in factories has declined between November and December in seven of the preceding ten years for which information is available, but the decrease of 1.8 p.c. reported in December, 1933, is slightly greater than the average. There were increases in 25 of the 89 manufacturing industries included in the survey, those in automobile, electric and steam car-building and agricultural implement works being largest. While 64 industries reported curtailed employment, a number of the declines were seasonal in character, notably in the clothing industries and in those connected with building construction, such as lumber, brick, cement, etc. Certain branches of the food group and shoe, paper box, stove and furniture plants also recorded seasonal losses.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the anthracite,mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, power and light, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning and building construction trades showed reductions in personnel, while bituminous coal mining, crude petroleum producing, retail trade and hotels reported improvement.

New York.- Sharp seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. These losses lowered the New York State factory employment index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), from 67.4 in November, to 66.2 in December, but the index was 15.9 p.c. higher than in December, 1932. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories, while the metal and machinery, leather, pulp and paper, water, light and power and printing and publishing industries showed improvement.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,137 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 188,018 persons in December, a decrease of 10,307, or 5.2 p.c. as compared with November. There were declines in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen and worsted, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, leather and some other plants.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in December, 1933, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 68.0, compared with 57.1 in December, 1932. Activity declined generally in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, the losses in the former being larger.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin,(based on the 1925-27 average as 100), stood at 78.3 on Nov. 15, 1933, as compared with 80.0 in October, and 60.1 in November, 1932, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The wood, leather, food, construction and other industries showed reduced employment, while the metal trades were more active.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.3	28.5	42.0	13.2	8.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-		87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1934.								
	14.0	1.3	13.1	1.5	3.0	1.2	4.2	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1934.									
	100.0	48.6	5.7	5.9	2.5	10.9	12.5	2.8	11.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	48.6	80.0	84.4	74.4	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3
Animal products - edible	2.1	94.7	101.0	92.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8
Fur and products	.2	76.3	88.7	77.8	78.1	68.2	80.4	80.5
Leather and products	2.0	79.1	86.8	77.6	78.7	73.8	88.1	85.8
Boots and shoes	1.3	78.6	87.7	80.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	-
Lumber and products	3.4	52.9	59.0	43.2	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	40.7	46.0	30.0	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6
Furniture	.7	69.3	79.1	64.1	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9
Other lumber products	1.0	77.9	87.8 2/	67.0	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3
Musical instruments	.1	39.4	44.4	82.9	58.0	56.9	83.8	110.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	85.6	103.1	83.4	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	85.6	88.1	82.2	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	71.6	74.1	67.1	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1
Paper products	.9	96.2	103.7	89.4	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2
Printing and publishing	2.8	100.7	101.4	100.5	107.7	114.3	118.7	114.6
Rubber products	1.3	85.2	89.2	75.6	88.2	105.3	128.0	142.2
Textile products	10.1	97.5	103.5	88.1	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	114.1	116.6	100.6	97.4	94.0	96.3	100.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.7	82.3	77.6	71.4	85.1	84.0	103.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	120.6	130.7	105.7	107.2	89.2	92.9	96.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	432.6	427.3	364.9	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	112.3	120.2	103.0	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	81.4	88.8	75.3	81.4	88.3	95.5	93.0
Other textile products	.9	73.0	81.9	65.9	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2
Plant products(n.e.s.)	2.0	125.6	118.7	120.6	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5
Tobacco	1.2	126.7	119.9	124.8	115.3	101.6	117.1	96.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	122.3	115.9	113.0	181.7	179.9	139.7	141.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	133.7	128.0	108.9	93.5	108.9	192.4	153.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	112.1	114.8	101.8	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	53.4	57.7	50.1	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3
Electric current	1.6	104.8	104.9	108.3	114.4	124.7	123.8	114.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	95.5	96.3	96.4	125.4	143.5	156.3	128.7
Iron and steel products	9.7	60.9	63.0	56.3	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	64.4	74.3	47.6	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	66.4	68.3	63.1	85.9	105.2	127.9	117.4
Agricultural implements	.4	35.6	30.6	22.9	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8
Land vehicles	4.7	65.0	63.3	64.2	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3
Automobiles and parts	1.2	67.6	62.3	57.9	56.9	69.7	104.7	130.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.8	43.2	53.2	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8
Heating appliances	.3	58.3	84.7	54.3	61.8	72.6	90.2	120.7
Iron and steel fabrication,n.e.s.	.4	49.3	51.3	43.4	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.3	64.7	57.0	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2
Other iron and steel products	1.4	61.4	68.8	53.2	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	90.5	93.8	74.7	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.4	125.9	115.4	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9
Miscellaneous	.5	97.8	103.6	95.5	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4
LOGGING	5.7	168.8	166.5	74.5	63.7	107.6	200.2	171.0
MINING	5.9	106.8	105.5	96.9	105.1	114.4	122.5	116.2
Coal	3.0	92.6	88.2	91.6	99.1	106.9	112.6	111.1
Metallic ores	2.3	158.5	159.7	129.8	134.8	156.3	146.6	126.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	73.0	80.1	59.3	76.5	105.4	119.7	118.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	78.4	81.0	87.5	95.1	110.6	128.2	112.6
Telegraphs	.5	83.0	84.5	83.9	98.7	105.3	123.7	117.8
Telephones	2.0	77.3	80.1	88.4	93.0	111.1	129.4	111.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.9	76.3	79.8	78.3	85.6	95.9	101.9	102.6
Street railways and cartage	2.9	109.8	111.0	114.2	112.4	117.7	125.5	113.4
Steam railways	6.7	69.8	69.9	72.5	82.5	95.2	99.9	103.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	63.7	87.3	84.7	68.0	72.3	81.5	83.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	88.1	94.6	32.4	104.8	110.7	92.7	87.4
Building	1.6	33.9	42.5	29.7	84.3	96.0	121.4	96.6
Highway	8.0	179.1	194.6	97.1	197.1	172.4	58.0	70.4
Railway	2.9	59.4	55.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79.3	85.0
SERVICES	2.8	109.8	108.8	102.2	114.4	123.2	123.5	118.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	107.8	106.2	95.2	107.7	120.2	123.3	114.[illegible]
Professional	.3	126.2	121.5	116.6	123.2	121.6	115.0	113.[illegible]
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	108.8	109.9	109.2	120.6	125.5	126.7	124.0
TRADE	11.1	122.5	119.1	119.5	125.7	132.9	133.8	128.5
Retail	8.4	133.2	120.5	128.4	135.4	142.3	142.7	136.8
Wholesale	2.7	97.4	102.1	98.9	101.9	112.2	113.4	110.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.6	91.8	78.5	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review. 2/ Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	29.0	76.9	83.6	67.5	73.9	83.7	96.6	99.6
Lumber products	3.3	55.0	56.0	29.5	47.4	50.9	72.1	67.7
Pulp and paper	4.7	124.9	145.0	121.1	120.7	140.2	122.6	104.5
Textile products	4.6	86.2	81.7	70.9	75.1	61.9	80.8	95.2
Iron and steel	8.8	74.3	78.8	61.6	68.4	93.8	114.1	115.4
Other manufactures	7.6	70.3	83.2	74.3	77.4	81.2	88.5	100.0
Logging	11.1	353.9	358.3	72.4	176.8	163.8	222.9	182.0
Mining	20.3	93.4	88.3	90.4	103.3	108.2	109.8	108.3
Communications	2.4	78.8	81.7	84.4	113.2	147.7	130.0	110.1
Transportation	16.6	98.4	59.8	92.3	105.7	116.1	132.7	103.3
Construction	12.5	92.9	100.2	68.7	220.9	228.6	108.4	80.8
Services	1.4	140.9	134.3	130.1	155.4	155.3	125.2	128.6
Trade	6.7	109.0	116.4	106.0	115.0	129.2	129.5	121.3
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	97.0	93.4	80.1	111.1	119.3	113.6	103.3
Quebec Manufacturing	56.7	82.6	85.6	78.4	87.1	97.5	107.1	105.4
Lumber products	2.7	59.8	63.5	52.2	65.2	74.1	80.7	79.1
Pulp and paper	7.6	77.2	79.5	74.0	78.9	90.3	104.5	103.0
Textile products	16.7	101.5	104.4	90.7	93.5	98.2	98.4	105.8
Iron and steel	8.2	57.9	61.4	57.0	74.4	94.6	107.6	109.6
Other manufactures	21.5	90.7	93.6	89.4	98.0	106.6	119.0	108.5
Logging	10.1	290.1	266.0	172.0	102.2	148.2	222.8	181.7
Mining	2.0	110.7	119.4	87.2	93.6	117.1	147.3	124.4
Communications	2.1	72.8	76.9	83.6	94.6	103.2	121.4	114.3
Transportation	9.6	69.9	87.0	70.1	75.7	83.3	84.2	94.1
Construction	8.2	50.3	71.2	35.2	64.8	89.0	82.7	67.0
Services	2.5	98.8	97.3	96.4	103.3	110.2	106.6	107.1
Trade	8.8	135.0	133.7	136.1	139.0	146.7	134.1	124.9
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	86.3	92.4	77.8	86.3	99.3	107.4	103.3
Ontario Manufacturing	55.8	79.8	84.6	73.3	83.2	92.2	107.7	110.3
Lumber products	3.1	49.0	56.5	45.7	60.5	71.6	84.4	88.5
Pulp and paper	6.8	88.2	89.9	83.7	93.9	98.5	113.9	110.1
Textile products	10.9	95.5	104.8	88.1	88.4	92.4	100.1	99.2
Iron and steel	12.1	59.2	60.7	52.0	65.5	83.3	108.5	117.2
Other manufactures	22.9	95.1	100.7	88.3	98.4	103.3	114.8	112.1
Logging	3.5	133.3	130.6	31.9	49.1	109.4	272.0	203.5
Mining	3.9	138.3	138.9	115.4	125.4	129.6	141.0	126.1
Communications	2.4	75.0	75.8	84.2	93.6	102.9	131.8	112.0
Transportation	7.0	67.8	74.1	72.6	82.5	92.6	102.0	102.2
Construction	13.6	131.4	122.3	76.1	141.7	114.5	114.4	105.6
Services	2.8	131.3	132.0	118.0	133.9	143.6	146.2	127.0
Trade	11.0	132.2	124.3	126.4	134.6	138.5	139.2	134.2
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	91.2	93.3	78.8	93.8	100.1	116.1	113.8
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.9	83.4	86.3	81.4	92.8	102.1	109.6	118.6
Lumber products	1.8	69.2	74.4	58.5	63.2	78.0	110.2	129.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	86.3	85.9	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6	108.0
Textile products	1.8	87.7	105.9	78.4	93.5	89.3	97.1	112.6
Iron and steel	10.2	69.0	69.3	71.5	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6
Other manufactures	12.1	103.2	107.0	97.2	104.7	114.4	124.7	121.9
Logging	1.0	77.3	49.2	28.7	36.8	82.9	195.6	234.9
Mining	9.8	122.1	119.0	117.7	114.7	131.7	128.3	133.2
Communications	3.1	86.5	94.0	98.1	101.5	122.4	134.5	115.7
Transportation	20.4	81.7	84.4	85.8	90.1	105.6	111.2	112.1
Construction	13.9	65.0	76.7	58.0	74.7	90.2	76.7	94.8
Services	3.3	90.9	90.6	88.8	98.3	110.1	118.3	121.5
Trade	19.6	107.3	105.1	105.9	109.8	121.5	132.5	127.0
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	86.4	89.3	84.4	92.8	106.4	111.0	116.6
British Columbia -Manufacturing	34.3	68.2	75.9	60.3	71.6	85.3	99.6	95.0
Lumber products	9.7	49.6	57.4	32.8	40.6	55.4	82.9	78.1
Pulp and paper	5.9	90.4	90.7	88.0	98.1	111.5	112.0	97.5
Textile products	1.1	84.3	89.5	69.3	95.0	102.2	108.1	112.9
Iron and steel	3.1	54.4	58.8	54.8	71.0	93.6	100.6	105.7
Other manufactures	14.5	84.3	96.0	82.5	96.0	106.1	113.8	112.4
Logging	4.0	37.5	63.9	26.7	28.4	46.5	76.2	103.7
Mining	8.9	74.0	73.9	69.4	79.7	88.6	106.3	99.7
Communications	3.9	94.2	93.0	97.2	108.8	114.7	122.0	107.0
Transportation	14.4	85.7	87.4	88.1	94.0	100.6	102.7	105.6
Construction	20.4	124.5	119.8	78.6	98.3	129.4	81.9	89.1
Services	3.9	93.9	89.5	81.9	99.7	110.0	109.8	111.2
Trade	10.2	103.3	106.0	101.8	111.9	116.0	117.4	121.7
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	80.4	85.4	69.7	80.6	94.1	99.1	100.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.2	77.6	81.7	75.7	86.9	98.8	108.0	104.9
Plant products - edible	4.3	89.9	109.5	88.5	102.4	107.5	107.0	99.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	98.2	100.6	98.1	103.5	113.8	114.9	108.9
Textiles	13.6	79.2	83.5	73.5	79.9	86.9	89.3	99.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.3	122.3	113.2	125.5	116.1	108.7	114.7	100.7
Iron and steel	12.0	55.2	59.6	53.6	70.6	89.4	106.1	111.5
Other manufactures	20.7	78.9	82.9	76.0	91.3	105.2	117.7	104.8
Communications	3.4	66.6	63.4	76.6	84.5	93.4	113.0	112.7
Transportation	9.5	75.3	97.7	73.5	71.7	71.9	71.6	78.1
Construction	5.7	41.4	56.1	47.2	67.7	109.8	104.6	94.8
Trade	14.3	127.6	126.7	130.8	134.1	146.8	133.3	125.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	78.0	84.5	77.5	88.0	102.4	107.2	104.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.9	83.3	85.8	91.5	102.5	113.1	118.8	114.8
Leather products	19.0	83.0	76.7	94.9	103.2	95.2	102.0	94.2
Other manufactures	40.9	83.4	90.0	89.9	102.2	121.5	126.8	124.7
Transportation	11.8	93.7	140.2	95.6	92.2	101.1	99.7	101.9
Construction	8.2	80.8	86.9	71.6	77.0	252.1	183.0	141.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	86.5	92.9	92.6	100.8	127.0	123.4	114.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	58.9	82.3	87.0	78.0	89.6	97.0	108.0	107.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	92.6	102.3	89.8	106.6	104.1	116.6	103.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	104.8	106.4	102.4	109.1	114.7	123.4	121.3
Textiles	11.6	80.6	89.0	75.1	81.6	90.1	99.3	93.4
Iron and steel	7.5	54.6	57.4	52.2	65.6	84.8	104.4	119.8
Other manufactures	25.2	87.4	91.0	82.5	97.4	98.1	106.8	105.0
Communications	3.5	69.0	70.5	78.5	85.4	93.9	117.6	108.2
Transportation	6.3	86.5	88.8	92.6	114.1	121.8	130.1	121.8
Construction	2.8	53.3	61.8	46.9	93.3	131.9	161.4	154.9
Trade	24.2	131.3	120.6	125.0	133.5	133.6	134.6	134.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	90.0	92.0	86.5	99.6	107.5	117.6	115.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.9	78.6	81.9	75.8	89.0	97.2	104.0	103.8
Lumber products	3.8	39.5	41.7	36.3	49.2	59.1	67.2	71.8
Pulp and paper	15.8	79.5	85.0	73.2	88.6	102.1	109.7	109.6
Other manufactures	24.3	92.0	94.4	92.4	104.8	109.8	114.8	111.8
Construction	15.6	141.6	133.3	67.0	175.4	149.6	140.3	118.5
Trade	16.8	119.9	111.6	110.9	121.3	123.2	122.5	115.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.8	95.4	85.8	108.9	112.6	119.1	107.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.6	73.9	76.8	66.2	81.6	94.9	120.0	114.7
Textiles	22.2	84.2	87.7	75.7	81.1	92.4	98.9	96.8
Electrical apparatus	9.8	78.1	78.0	87.7	109.1	110.8	136.1	130.3
Iron and steel	23.3	56.2	60.2	39.3	63.9	84.9	133.2	122.5
Other manufactures	24.3	88.9	91.0	87.7	96.6	105.3	113.4	112.3
Construction	4.4	66.7	60.5	58.2	191.1	208.1	229.4	189.2
Trade	7.2	100.8	101.2	107.4	112.9	117.7	136.5	118.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.1	80.0	70.7	91.3	103.5	123.8	116.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.0	77.3	79.0 2/	61.4	60.0	82.8	111.6	137.7
Iron and steel	53.5	64.6	68.8	52.3	48.8	75.0	107.5	137.8
Other manufactures	27.5	125.0	115.6	98.3	105.8	113.9	127.8	137.3
Construction	1.3	16.0	17.3	19.4	331.3	91.4	121.7	115.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.5	78.2	63.9	83.5	89.4	116.5	137.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.8	82.6	85.6	79.8	92.6	98.1	110.9	111.5
Animal products - edible	5.7	111.1	116.7	99.1	104.2	104.3	115.4	118.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	94.3	100.9	97.1	103.9	103.4	93.1	100.2
Printing and publishing	6.0	95.7	94.6	98.3	101.0	113.8	120.4	115.4
Textiles	4.9	96.7	111.5	84.7	94.2	90.5	99.7	105.2
Other manufactures	27.4	73.3	74.7	71.7	87.6	91.3	114.2	113.2
Transportation	10.1	70.8	70.4	73.8	83.8	91.7	95.4	100.1
Construction	1.7	21.3	25.9	25.8	62.4	42.5	34.9	35.5
Trade	32.2	94.7	94.3	92.2	97.4	108.4	121.0	125.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.1	83.3	80.8	92.5	98.2	109.9	109.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.6	73.8	79.8	70.9	81.3	92.7	100.3	93.9
Lumber products	6.4	43.1	48.0	38.6	37.9	55.4	77.7	71.1
Other manufactures	28.2	88.1	94.4	86.0	102.4	111.6	112.0	105.8
Communications	8.5	92.5	92.0	97.2	104.1	113.2	121.6	104.8
Transportation	20.9	94.7	94.0	99.5	97.2	102.3	108.7	109.3
Construction	6.5	44.6	45.7	55.3	71.4	136.6	65.0	79.1
Services	7.1	92.7	90.3	81.1	95.5	106.3	106.2	115.5
Trade	22.4	105.8	109.3	103.0	113.5	117.6	118.1	122.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	82.2	84.9	82.5	91.1	107.0	104.2	102.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

2/ Revised.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

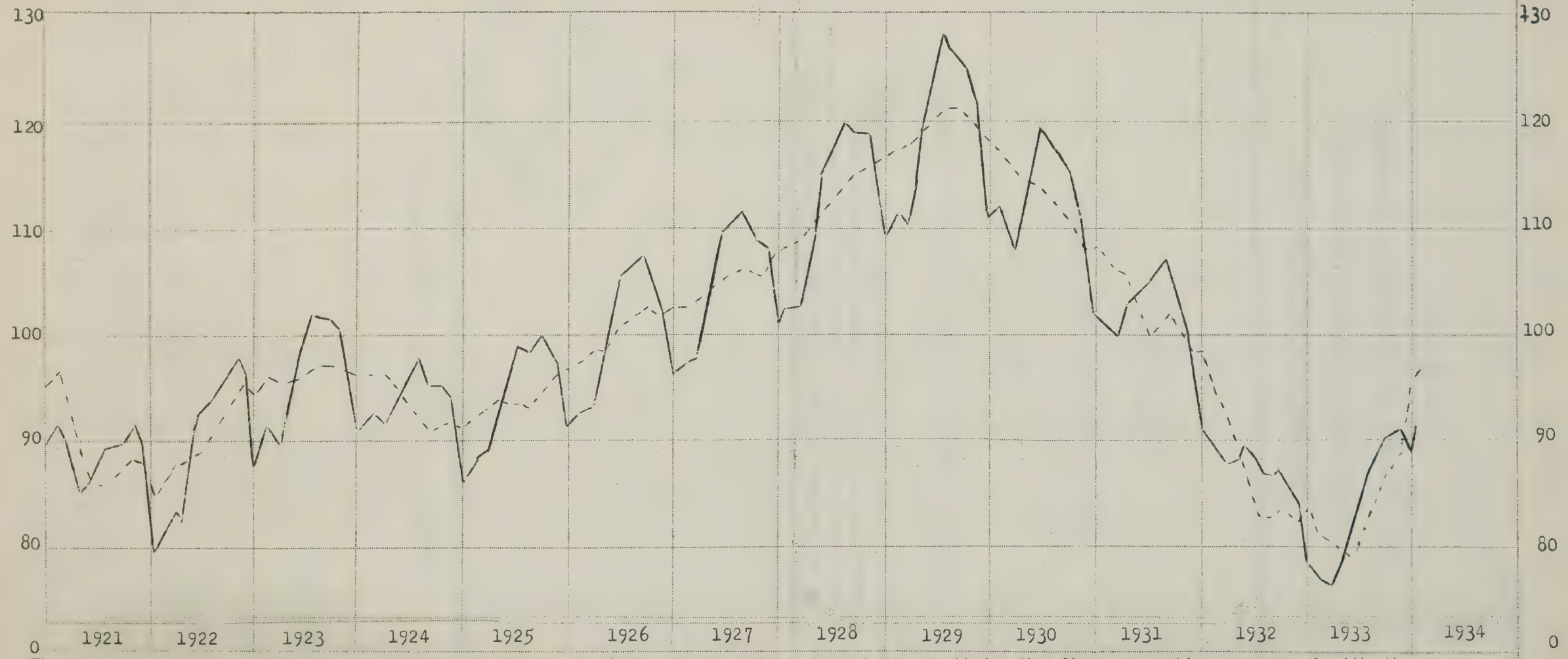
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued February 28, 1934.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment on Feb. 1, 1934, showed decided recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,463 firms whose payrolls aggregated 846,943 persons, compared with 820,998 in the preceding month. This increase of 25,945 workers or 3.1 p.c. since Jan. 1, was the largest noted on Feb. 1 in the years of the record, which commences with 1921; the greatest gains made by the firms reporting for Feb. 1 in previous years were those of 25,204 and 16,821 in 1923 and 1925, respectively. The recovery on the latest date, therefore, was decidedly more than seasonal, so that both the crude and the corrected curves of employment in the chart opposite show an upward movement; the improvement compares favourably with the declines recorded at the beginning of February in the preceding three years. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 88.6 on Jan.1 to 91.4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 77.0 at the same date in 1933. On Feb. 1 in the preceding twelve years of the record, the index was as follows:- 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 20,875 workers, or 5.2 p.c.; this improvement was greater than the average indicated on Feb. 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, wholesale trade, highway and railway construction also recorded heightened activity. The increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was mainly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms; that on highways and streets also partly reflected this factor, particularly in the cities, but was due in greater degree to an increase in those working in the unemployment relief camps. The numbers added to staffs in construction amounted to 11,357 men, of whom nearly 70 p.c. were taken on in the highway construction and maintenance group, including snow-sweeping in the municipalities and elsewhere.

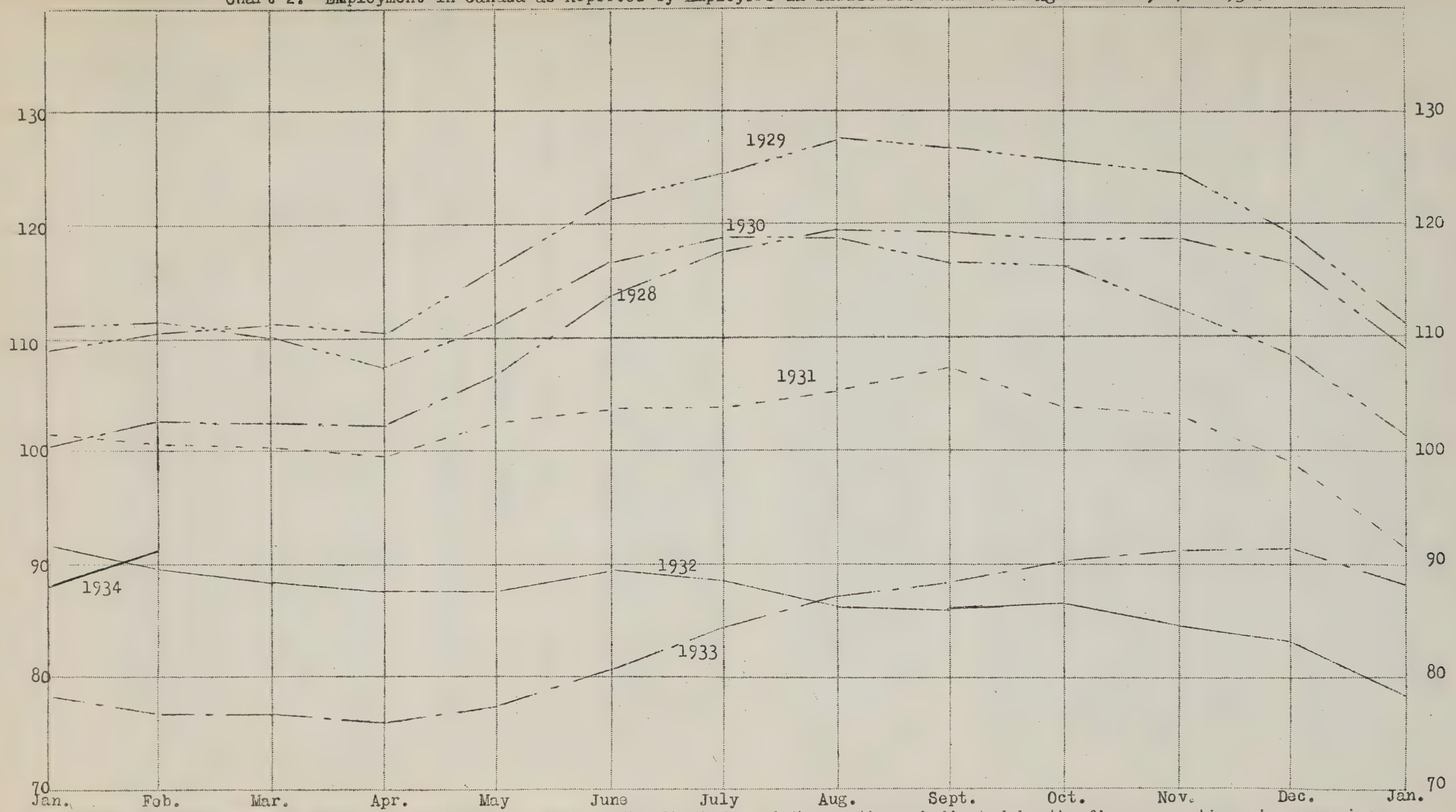
Declines were indicated on the whole in the remaining groups; transportation, services and communications reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were large seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on Feb. 1, like the gain in the preceding month, exceeded the average.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in all economic areas except the Prairie Provinces, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the thirteen years for which employment data are available. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a considerable increase, 2,943 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; this was the greatest gain yet indicated at the beginning of February. Statistics were received from 588 firms, employing 71,302 workers, compared with 68,359 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, coal-mining and railway construction reported substantial improvement. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, iron and steel and food factories showed large gains; those in the construction industry were due to snow-clearing operations necessitated by the severe storms. On the other hand, logging camps recorded pronounced curtailment of operations, and trade was seasonally slacker. A large falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1933, when the level of employment was decidedly lower; in fact, the index on the date under review, at 101.3, was higher than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1932.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- Contrary to the unfavourable movement recorded in Quebec on Feb.1 in 1931, 1932 and 1933, there was an increase on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,049 co-operating employers aggregated 240,295, as against 234,040 on Jan. 1. Most of this gain occurred in manufacturing, largely in leather, textile and iron and steel factories; transportation and construction also afforded more employment, the gain in the latter being mainly due to track-clearing operations on the railways, following the heavy snow falls. Logging, communications, services and retail trade reported declines, of which those of a seasonal character in trading establishments were most pronounced. The general index on Feb. 1, 1934, at 88.5, compared favourably with that of 75.7 indicated at the same date of last year; considerable curtailment had then been reported.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining, services, wholesale trade and construction also recorded considerably greater employment. Part of the gain in construction represented the employment of extra forces in road and railway maintenance due to snow removal, while there were also important increases in the number of persons employed at the unemployment relief camps. Data were received from 3,737 firms employing 360,281 persons on the date under review, as compared with 344,412 at the beginning of the year. Of this increase of 15,869 workers, some 6,500 were reported as added to the forces in the highway construction group; while it is not possible to segregate those on relief works, it is likely that the majority of these additional workers were engaged on undertakings for the relief of unemployment, although extensive snow-clearing operations also occasioned large extra staffs. Little change in the general situation had been noted on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index, at 78.9, was considerably below that of 95.3 indicated on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has with few exceptions declined on Feb.1 in the thirteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when the 1,254 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,207 persons to 105,850 on Feb.1. Manufacturing, particularly iron and steel, logging and highway construction showed heightened activity, but mining, communications, transportation, services and trade reported contractions, those in retail establishments and coal mines being greatest. Much larger losses had been indicated on Feb.1, 1933, when the index, at 80.4, was 4.3 points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.- There was a considerable increase in employment on Feb.1; this took place mainly in manufacturing (notably in lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), but logging and mining also showed improvement. On the other hand, transportation, construction and services were slacker. The working forces of the 835 reporting firms aggregated 69,216, a gain of 3,086 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1933, and the index, at 68.0, was then many points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 84.1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

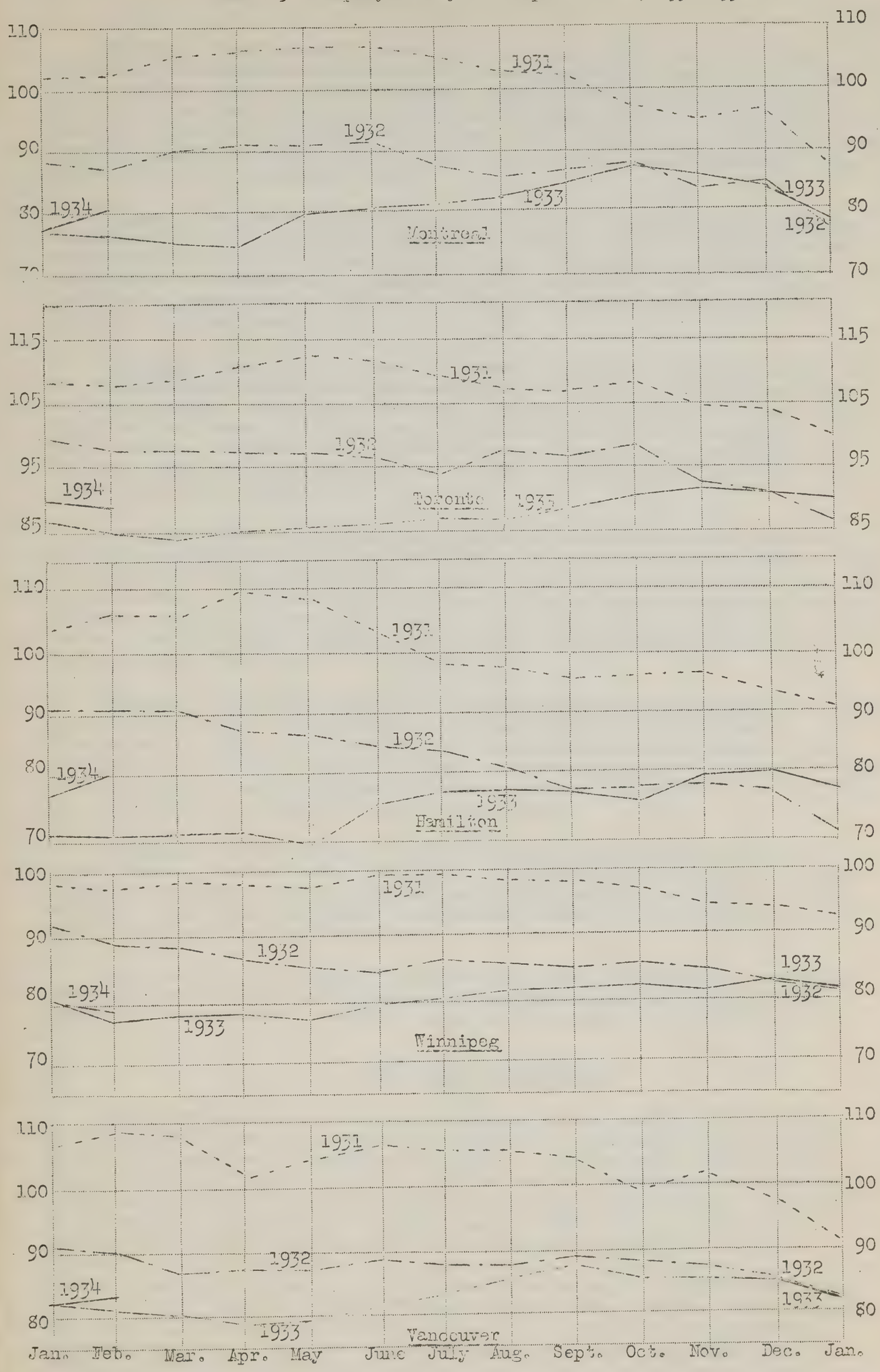
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver the tendency was distinctly favourable.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while transportation and road maintenance were also decidedly busier; on the other hand, tobacco and beverage factories and retail trade reported curtailment, that in the latter being seasonal in character. Data were received from 1,166 firms employing 119,550 workers, or 4,512 more than on Jan. 1. This was the largest Feb.1 increase recorded in the years since 1923. A loss had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.1, was five points lower.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 155 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,154 on Jan. 1 to 11,534 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 86.5 on the former to 89.6 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year; employment had then declined from the preceding month.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, but manufacturing, construction and services reported improvement; the largest gains in manufacturing were in metal, textile, vegetable food and lumber plants. On the whole, there was a decrease of 437 in the number employed by the 1,251 co-operating firms, who had 107,852 employees. This decline was decidedly smaller than that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the level of employment was lower than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- There were seasonal declines in retail trade, but manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active; the gains in the last-named were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-seven employers in Ottawa had 12,559 workers, or 391 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1933, when a reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an important increase, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by textile and iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 253 firms employing 25,452 persons, compared with 24,294 in the preceding month. The index, at 80.7, was over ten points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago; a smaller advance had then occurred.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but there were slight declines in retail trade and other industries in the Border Cities. The 147 co-operating firms reported 11,951 workers, as against 10,030 on Jan. 1. The situation was better than at the same date in 1933, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 76.2, compared with 90.9 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported considerable improvement, and there were minor gains in transportation, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 412 firms with 33,501 employees, compared with 34,172 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on Feb. 1 of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been greater.

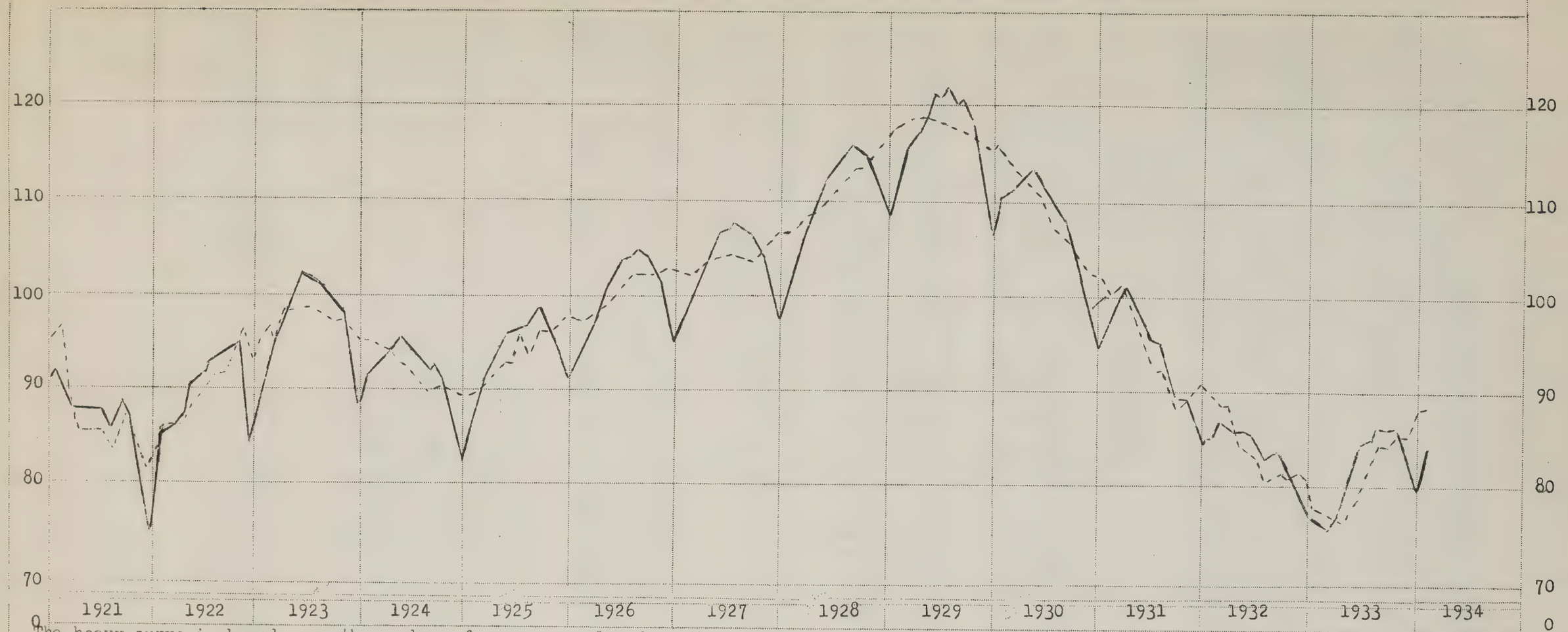
Vancouver.- Manufacturing reported heightened employment, particularly in the lumber, food and metal groups, but transportation and construction were slacker. The 360 reporting firms employed 26,192 persons, as against 25,634 on Jan. 1. The index was nearly three points higher than at the same date in 1933, when losses had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A considerable revival in factory employment took place on Feb. 1, 1934, when the 5,093 manufacturers who furnished statements reported 419,122 operatives, compared with 398,247 in the preceding month. This was an increase of 20,875 or 5.2 p.c. since Jan. 1. Reflecting this gain, the index rose from 80.0 at the former date to 84.2 at the beginning of February, an increase that exceeded the average. Last month's survey of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the thirteen years for which statistics are available has shown on Feb. 1 an average recovery from the regular January losses equalling slightly more than 52 p.c. of such declines; while the reductions on Jan. 1, 1934, were considerably less than the average recorded in the years since 1920, the recovery noted on the date under review was substantially greater, amounting to over 95 p.c. of the decrease in the preceding month. This is the highest proportion of recovery on record in the years since 1920. The next largest proportionate increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 was in 1929, when 25,564 persons were reinstated on the latter date, out of the 27,624 laid off at the first of the year, being a percentage of 92.5.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Very much smaller gains had been reported on Feb. 1, 1933, when the indicated recovery had represented the re-absorption of only slightly more than 10 p.c. of those laid off on Jan. 1; the index then stood at 75.0, or over nine points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year. Employment, however, continues in smaller volume than at midwinter of most other years since 1920, the index being lower than on Feb. 1 in any other of these years except 1933 and 1922.

The greatest improvement on the date under review as compared with the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which over 9,600 additional persons were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than on Feb. 1 in any other year since 1930. There were also important increases in textiles (amounting to over 4,100 operatives) and in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, vegetable food, pulp and paper and other industries. On the other hand, tobacco, musical instrument and electric current plants were slacker.

The record for past years shows on Mar. 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated at the beginning of February.

Logging.- Further increases were recorded in logging, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since Mar. 1, 1930. The 285 co-operating firms employed a staff of 47,867 men on Feb. 1, 1934, as compared with 46,735 at the beginning of January. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec were considerably more than offset by increases in the other economic areas.

Mining.- There were substantial advances in employment in metallic ore and coal mining, particularly in the latter, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals was seasonally slacker. Activity in the mining group as a whole was considerably greater than on Feb.1 in 1932 and 1933, when the tendency had been downward. Statements for Feb. 1, 1934, were received from 253 operators with 49,952 employees, or 1,274 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,222 persons, compared with 20,617 in the preceding month. The number employed was less than on the same date of last year, when the recorded losses had been rather larger.

Transportation.- Comparatively small reductions in employment were indicated in the local and water transportation groups, while steam railways afforded slightly more employment. The result was a minor decline in the transportation division as a whole. The 383 co-operating firms employed 89,760 workers, as compared with 89,899 in their last report. Employment was at a rather higher level than on Feb. 1, 1933, when very much greater contractions had been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction afforded more employment, the gains in the last two divisions being substantial; that on the railways was mainly due to snow-clearing operations necessitated by the severe storms, while the additions to the highway group, though likewise due in part to snow-clearing work, also reflected the extension of unemployment relief undertakings. There was an increase of 11,357 in the number reported by the 997 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 114,194 persons on their payrolls; of these additionally employed men, over 7,900 found work on the highways and roads, and some 3,200 were engaged on track maintenance. Reductions had been noted on Feb. 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a decrease, which occurred mainly in the hotel group; 395 establishments reported 22,450 employees, or 224 fewer than on Jan. 1. The index was higher than on February 1 of last year, when an increase had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed improvement; on the whole, 7,935 persons were let out from the forces of the 975 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 83,376 on the date under review. This decline was on a larger scale than that reported on the same date of 1933 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also larger than usual. The index, at 111.6, on Feb. 1, 1934, was slightly higher than on the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 109.4.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December, 1933, showed a further improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.6 on Dec. 18, 1933, as compared with 17.9 on Nov. 20, 1933, and 21.7 on Dec. 19, 1932. Recent press reports show that there was a total of 2,389,068 persons out of work on Jan. 22, 1934; this was 164,989 more than a month before, but 513,997 fewer than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was in January a decline of 1.1 p.c. in factory employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 17,805 employers having 3,077,478 persons on their payrolls. Twenty-six of the 89 manufacturing groups included in the survey showed increased employment. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 69.3 in January, 1934, as compared with 70.1 in December, 1933, and 56.6 in January, 1933. Reductions as compared with the preceding month were indicated in the food, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay and glass, rubber and tobacco industries, while in the textile, transportation equipment, leather and chemical groups there were increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was shown in coal mining, telegraphs and telephones, power and light, hotels, laundries and dyeing and cleaning, while trade was decidedly slacker and some other groups also reported curtailment.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 0.9 p.c. as compared with December. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, textile, food and tobacco and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe, clothing and millinery, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, there was a reduction of 2.5 p.c. in the number employed by the 1,768 firms making returns to the Industrial Commission of Illinois, who reported 328,738 employees in January. There were losses in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 66.3 in January, 1934, as compared with 68.0 in December, 1933, and 55.9 in January, 1933. There were large declines in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 76.5 in December, 1933, as compared with 78.3 in November, 1933, and 58.8 in December, 1932. The food, leather, rubber, wood, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the metal and a few other groups.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1934.	100.0	8.4	28.4	42.5	12.5	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1934.	14.1	1.4	12.7	1.5	3.0	1.4	4.0	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1934.

100.0	49.5	5.7	5.9	2.4	10.6	13.5	2.6	9.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.5	84.2	80.0	75.0	85.9	96.1	110.2	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.1	95.3	94.7	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1
Fur and products	.2	74.1	76.3	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0
Leather and products	2.1	89.2	79.1	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3
Boots and shoes	1.5	92.9	78.6	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5
Lumber and products	3.5	57.0	52.9	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	45.5	40.7	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0
Furniture	.7	73.0	69.3	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9
Other lumber products	1.0	80.4	77.9	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.6
Musical instruments	.1	32.5	39.4	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5
Plant products - edible	3.0	89.1	85.6	89.8	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2
Pulp and paper products	6.2	87.1	85.6	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	74.3	71.6	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7
Paper products	.9	98.2	96.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.4	100.7	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3
Rubber products	1.3	86.6	85.2	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9
Textile products	10.2	102.4	97.5	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	119.4	114.1	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	84.5	82.7	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6	104.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	131.2	120.6	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	455.2	432.6	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	113.9	112.3	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	85.4	81.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3
Other textile products	1.0	84.2	73.0	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	119.2	125.6	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3
Tobacco	1.1	116.5	126.7	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	122.6	122.3	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	142.2	133.7	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.2	112.1	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.4	53.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6
Electric current	1.5	103.6	104.8	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6
Electrical apparatus	1.3	97.6	95.5	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3
Iron and steel products	10.6	68.2	60.9	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	81.9	64.4	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	69.5	66.4	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1
Agricultural implements	.4	41.8	35.6	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1
Land vehicles	5.2	72.5	65.0	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9
Automobiles and parts	1.4	87.3	67.6	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.0	43.8	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2
Heating appliances	.4	68.3	28.8	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.5	49.3	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	68.8	62.3	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0
Other iron and steel products	1.5	66.9	61.4	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	97.5	90.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.1	127.4	116.0	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1
Miscellaneous	.5	102.5	97.8	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9
LOGGING	5.7	174.0	168.8	67.3	68.5	102.2	209.8	178.3
MINING	5.9	109.4	106.8	94.0	102.4	111.6	123.0	117.8
Coal	3.1	96.6	92.6	85.8	97.8	104.1	114.4	113.7
Metallic ores	2.2	160.3	158.5	132.8	133.9	136.0	148.9	128.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	71.2	73.0	57.3	65.4	98.7	111.9	115.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.8	78.4	85.7	97.3	106.6	120.7	110.9
Telegraphs	.5	82.2	83.0	82.3	97.5	102.8	116.8	108.1
Telephones	1.9	75.5	77.3	86.6	97.3	107.5	121.8	111.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	76.2	76.3	75.0	83.4	94.0	98.2	101.6
Street railways and cartage	2.8	108.8	109.8	112.4	110.9	118.6	122.8	114.4
Steam railways	6.6	69.9	69.8	68.5	79.7	91.5	97.3	102.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	62.9	63.7	58.6	67.8	75.4	70.7	78.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	98.0	88.1	56.2	90.4	104.5	88.0	79.3
Building	1.6	34.7	33.9	28.7	59.1	91.0	114.9	93.0
Highway	8.7	201.1	179.1	92.8	160.0	149.8	55.9	43.0
Railway	3.2	67.6	59.4	51.0	60.2	80.9	75.5	79.9
SERVICES	2.6	108.7	109.8	104.2	112.1	122.2	125.2	117.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	105.9	107.8	97.7	105.4	121.4	125.9	113.2
Professional	.2	122.9	126.2	125.1	128.4	128.7	120.4	118.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	109.8	108.8	108.9	117.3	121.5	125.6	123.4
TRADE	9.8	111.6	122.3	109.4	117.2	123.1	124.6	119.7
Retail	7.1	117.2	133.2	114.9	123.7	128.7	129.7	124.5
Wholesale	2.7	99.2	97.4	96.5	102.5	110.8	113.0	109.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.4	88.6	77.0	89.7	100.7	111.6	110.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	29.5	81.8	76.9	63.9	74.6	87.6	99.7	99.3
Lumber products	3.2	56.6	55.0	27.4	51.0	52.6	72.1	67.6
Pulp and paper	5.1	140.5	124.9	116.2	118.9	136.8	125.0	108.1
Textile products	4.2	82.2	86.2	70.3	71.9	76.4	85.0	97.0
Iron and steel	9.4	82.7	74.3	58.6	71.5	100.2	120.9	124.5
Other manufactures	7.6	73.9	70.3	67.7	76.6	80.4	88.9	85.7
Logging	9.1	312.1	353.9	81.1	120.6	121.8	214.9	185.1
Mining	22.4	107.7	93.4	81.4	101.1	106.8	111.1	109.6
Communications	2.2	74.2	78.8	84.0	102.9	138.5	127.6	109.2
Transportation	15.9	97.9	98.4	95.4	107.5	116.7	125.8	115.5
Construction	13.2	104.9	92.9	63.8	149.3	162.2	103.1	75.4
Services	1.5	138.0	140.9	132.3	165.6	164.0	130.0	131.6
Trade	6.2	102.8	109.0	97.9	108.1	118.7	113.6	109.8
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	101.3	97.0	76.5	99.9	110.6	112.1	104.6
Quebec Manufacturing	57.3	85.7	82.6	78.3	89.2	99.4	109.9	109.7
Lumber products	2.7	61.4	59.8	54.0	65.3	77.9	85.2	83.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	79.0	77.2	74.7	80.7	87.9	101.8	107.6
Textile products	17.0	105.9	101.5	89.6	97.3	103.4	101.8	109.6
Iron and steel	8.8	64.3	57.9	58.6	76.2	100.2	116.0	117.1
Other manufactures	21.2	91.8	90.7	88.2	99.5	105.5	119.7	111.1
Logging	9.7	287.1	290.1	147.5	113.4	138.2	261.6	201.9
Mining	2.0	110.8	110.7	85.7	83.7	103.8	143.0	126.7
Communications	2.0	71.2	72.8	82.1	93.9	102.1	114.5	115.9
Transportation	9.6	71.1	69.9	65.9	74.3	85.0	80.7	91.5
Construction	9.1	57.8	50.3	34.3	57.6	84.9	74.8	63.8
Services	2.3	95.0	98.8	94.3	98.7	108.3	110.2	105.0
Trade	8.0	125.4	135.0	124.8	128.6	132.6	125.2	126.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	88.5	86.3	75.7	85.9	98.8	108.2	105.9
Ontario Manufacturing	56.5	84.5	79.8	74.8	85.8	95.4	112.3	117.6
Lumber products	3.2	53.2	49.0	46.8	63.6	77.5	89.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	88.4	88.2	85.9	90.3	97.9	114.2	112.5
Textile products	11.1	101.4	95.5	91.0	97.6	98.8	106.5	105.7
Iron and steel	13.2	68.0	59.2	54.8	69.3	87.8	116.5	133.6
Other manufactures	22.5	97.0	95.1	87.8	97.5	104.2	116.9	116.2
Logging	3.5	145.3	133.3	34.7	50.7	107.5	262.4	218.8
Mining	3.8	139.6	138.3	118.2	122.0	131.5	141.4	125.4
Communications	2.2	74.2	75.0	84.0	96.2	101.5	124.9	110.3
Transportation	6.7	67.5	67.8	67.9	79.1	89.5	98.3	102.0
Construction	15.1	152.9	131.4	78.5	125.4	123.2	110.7	95.1
Services	2.8	134.3	131.3	126.4	132.9	144.6	146.8	128.3
Trade	9.4	117.4	132.2	114.0	121.6	126.2	125.4	119.2
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	95.3	91.2	78.9	92.7	101.7	117.1	117.0
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	30.1	85.4	83.4	82.0	92.7	101.5	114.2	120.4
Lumber products	1.8	70.8	69.2	64.7	62.5	80.9	117.2	133.1
Pulp and paper	3.1	86.9	86.3	87.8	100.2	107.5	110.0	115.1
Textile products	2.0	97.9	87.7	81.2	96.1	89.2	104.2	118.0
Iron and steel	10.8	71.4	69.0	72.4	86.2	96.7	107.0	120.2
Other manufactures	12.4	103.6	103.2	95.9	105.0	112.4	126.1	120.1
Logging	1.4	99.2	77.3	37.2	53.8	109.4	201.7	249.7
Mining	9.0	109.4	122.1	114.5	114.5	123.9	131.3	133.6
Communications	3.0	82.7	86.5	90.2	99.1	107.2	114.5	107.1
Transportation	20.7	81.2	81.7	83.0	85.2	98.6	107.5	106.4
Construction	14.7	67.0	65.0	48.0	74.6	79.4	72.8	86.7
Services	3.2	87.8	90.9	86.3	97.2	108.6	117.7	123.1
Trade	17.9	96.7	107.3	97.1	106.4	115.7	127.3	117.6
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	84.7	86.4	80.4	91.3	101.0	109.8	113.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing	3.1	75.3	68.2	61.8	71.3	85.9	100.2	94.4
Lumber products	10.8	57.1	49.6	33.4	42.8	56.4	79.9	74.8
Pulp and paper	5.6	90.6	90.4	89.5	94.7	113.2	111.8	97.5
Textile products	1.0	87.9	84.3	84.6	101.4	108.1	114.4	115.9
Iron and steel	3.4	64.0	54.4	55.6	73.3	97.5	117.0	105.6
Other manufactures	15.3	93.3	84.3	84.3	92.5	104.4	113.3	112.6
Logging	5.6	54.7	37.5	13.4	26.4	46.0	79.9	87.0
Mining	8.6	74.6	74.0	70.0	78.2	88.5	104.8	105.5
Communications	3.8	94.4	94.2	96.1	103.7	113.6	126.3	107.8
Transportation	13.5	84.2	85.7	84.0	95.9	100.8	101.1	103.7
Construction	18.8	120.0	124.5	72.3	79.9	126.7	84.8	69.8
Services	3.5	89.8	93.9	81.8	93.9	104.8	111.4	106.2
Trade	10.1	104.7	103.3	98.5	110.9	114.9	118.3	120.6
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	84.1	80.4	68.0	77.5	93.8	99.9	96.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1934	Jan.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.3	80.7	77.6	76.2	88.8	101.3	113.7	109.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	93.2	89.9	99.5	95.9	103.3	108.6	98.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.1	98.2	97.4	102.3	110.0	114.8	108.9
Textiles	14.2	86.1	79.2	73.2	86.2	93.4	94.3	104.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	110.4	122.3	122.7	119.6	109.9	124.2	115.5
Iron and steel	13.2	62.5	55.2	55.5	74.3	98.6	120.2	120.0
Other manufactures	20.3	79.9	78.9	76.5	91.4	103.7	119.1	105.5
Communications	3.1	64.8	66.6	75.4	83.8	92.1	112.0	115.8
Transportation	10.1	82.6	75.3	65.7	72.6	75.4	68.0	70.2
Construction	6.9	52.5	41.4	48.1	64.5	107.1	95.3	89.9
Trade	13.0	119.5	127.6	119.7	123.9	134.3	125.9	128.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.1	78.0	76.1	87.4	102.8	109.5	106.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.4	90.0	83.3	89.9	104.5	110.5	114.9	118.0
Leather products	21.2	98.0	83.0	99.2	111.5	102.3	106.4	103.6
Other manufactures	40.2	86.3	83.4	85.5	101.3	114.2	118.9	125.7
Transportation	13.9	100.1	93.7	95.3	94.5	110.3	101.6	101.7
Construction	7.6	79.2	80.8	66.5	76.5	202.2	122.3	126.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	89.6	86.5	88.9	100.9	120.7	112.5	114.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.7	84.7	82.3	79.1	91.7	100.0	112.1	114.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	95.7	92.6	100.4	101.3	110.1	122.6	111.4
Printing and publishing	9.4	105.2	104.8	103.2	110.4	116.7	126.1	122.7
Textiles	11.8	82.0	80.6	79.5	90.5	97.5	108.1	101.7
Iron and steel	8.2	59.7	54.6	51.3	71.9	88.2	110.3	132.4
Other manufactures	25.8	89.2	87.4	80.3	94.1	98.8	108.0	109.6
Communications	3.5	68.6	69.0	77.9	87.2	92.8	109.4	104.8
Transportation	6.3	86.5	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7	121.2	120.5
Construction	3.5	67.0	53.3	43.2	94.9	123.3	136.3	142.8
Trade	21.5	115.0	131.3	111.4	118.3	123.7	122.3	115.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	89.7	90.0	84.7	97.8	107.1	116.4	115.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	42.9	79.4	78.6	76.9	87.6	99.4	105.7	107.4
Lumber products	3.7	40.0	39.5	33.6	50.4	62.0	66.6	69.9
Pulp and paper	15.9	82.8	79.5	78.4	83.9	103.2	116.6	116.3
Other manufactures	23.3	91.5	92.0	91.8	104.4	112.3	112.0	115.4
Construction	18.5	170.0	141.6	71.2	166.1	155.9	131.6	118.6
Trade	14.8	108.1	119.9	104.3	114.8	116.9	110.5	111.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.4	95.8	85.7	104.5	113.4	115.4	110.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	79.4	73.9	66.9	81.7	95.5	120.2	118.5
Textiles	22.8	90.9	84.2	72.3	84.5	91.5	95.3	92.7
Electrical apparatus	9.1	75.6	78.1	83.3	106.6	118.3	135.1	130.0
Iron and steel	26.1	65.8	56.2	46.7	62.9	85.6	135.5	134.5
Other manufactures	23.7	90.6	88.9	85.2	96.1	103.7	114.3	113.4
Construction	3.2	51.1	66.7	51.7	164.3	257.4	215.7	193.5
Trade	6.9	98.5	100.8	95.8	106.3	115.9	126.2	122.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.7	77.1	70.4	90.2	106.1	122.8	120.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.6	95.7	77.3	65.1	71.6	94.4	127.7	166.1
Iron and steel	61.4	88.3	64.6	57.0	63.7	89.4	127.3	173.0
Other manufactures	23.2	122.9	125.0	97.3	104.1	114.0	129.1	138.7
Construction	1.1	15.7	16.0	25.4	151.5	76.8	117.0	111.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	90.9	76.5	67.2	81.4	96.9	128.1	159.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	84.3	82.6	80.3	92.3	99.7	114.3	118.3
Animal products - edible	5.8	109.8	111.1	95.4	106.9	99.8	113.9	110.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	102.6	94.3	102.3	100.5	103.6	100.9	103.2
Printing and publishing	6.2	97.3	95.7	98.9	105.5	114.6	119.2	126.8
Textiles	5.2	101.6	96.7	89.9	99.3	92.1	106.9	111.4
Other manufactures	28.5	74.4	73.3	71.5	86.9	95.0	118.5	122.6
Transportation	10.6	72.2	70.8	74.2	70.7	87.8	95.1	102.3
Construction	2.0	24.6	21.3	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9	33.8
Trade	29.5	85.8	94.7	83.9	97.9	106.8	117.0	115.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.5	81.1	77.8	89.6	96.8	106.9	108.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	80.5	73.8	72.7	81.0	94.7	104.4	94.7
Lumber products	7.6	51.8	43.1	37.7	43.9	57.7	80.6	73.5
Other manufactures	29.2	94.0	88.1	89.0	97.2	113.6	117.0	105.8
Communications	8.4	92.7	92.5	96.0	100.6	112.6	127.4	106.6
Transportation	19.9	92.4	94.7	96.1	100.6	106.9	107.5	103.2
Construction	5.9	41.4	44.6	49.1	66.3	139.2	70.0	60.0
Services	6.8	91.0	92.7	82.5	89.6	101.7	108.3	105.0
Trade	22.2	105.7	105.8	99.4	111.8	117.2	119.9	121.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	83.9	82.2	81.2	90.1	108.4	107.2	100.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees).

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

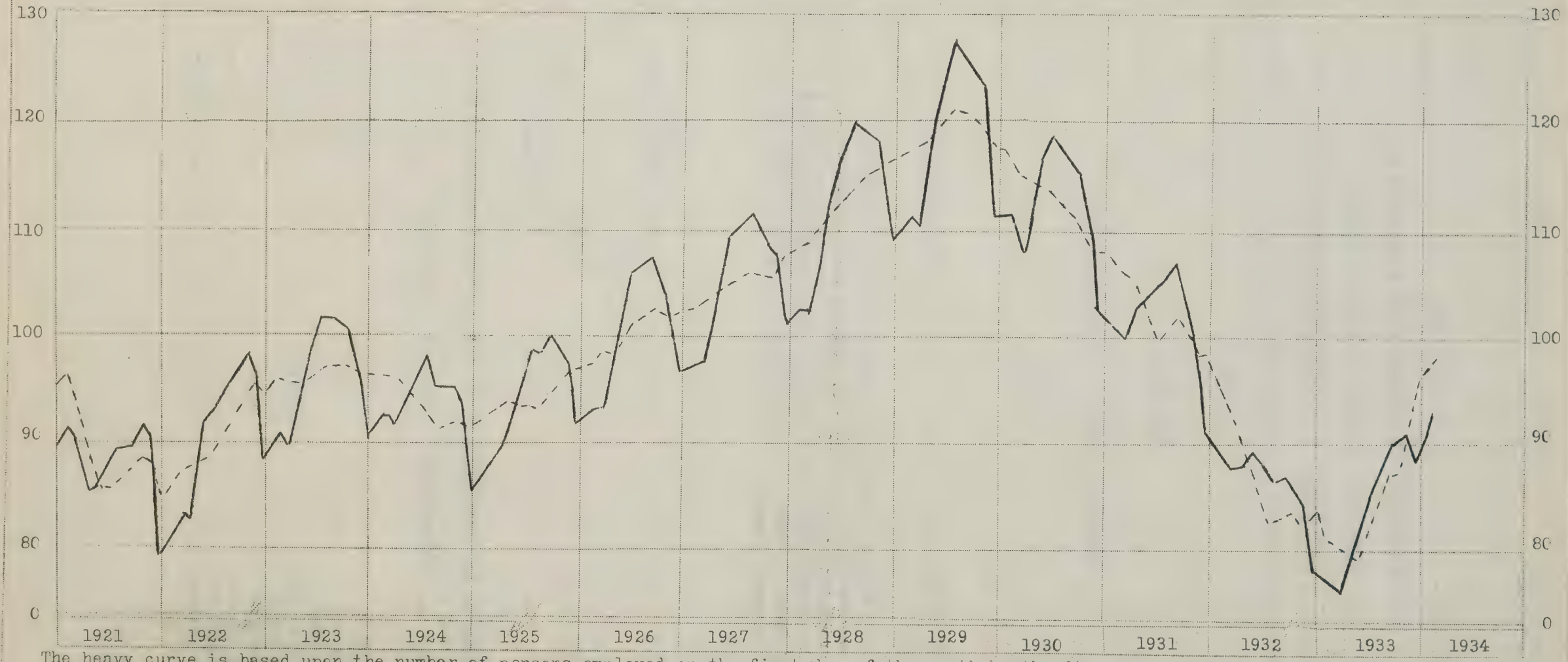
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued March 27, 1934.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 8,499 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 849,056 on Feb. 1, to 861,044 on Mar. 1, or by 11,988 persons. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a small increase, gains in seven of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six. The advance on the date under review was considerably above the average; it also exceeded that noted on Mar. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the last four years. The index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 91.4 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 92.7 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding thirteen years, the index was as follows:- 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 11,585 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers; the increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics have been compiled. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic ore mining, retail trade, transportation and building, highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to 506 persons), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, marking the completion of the season's operations in many camps; coal-mining and wholesale trade also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

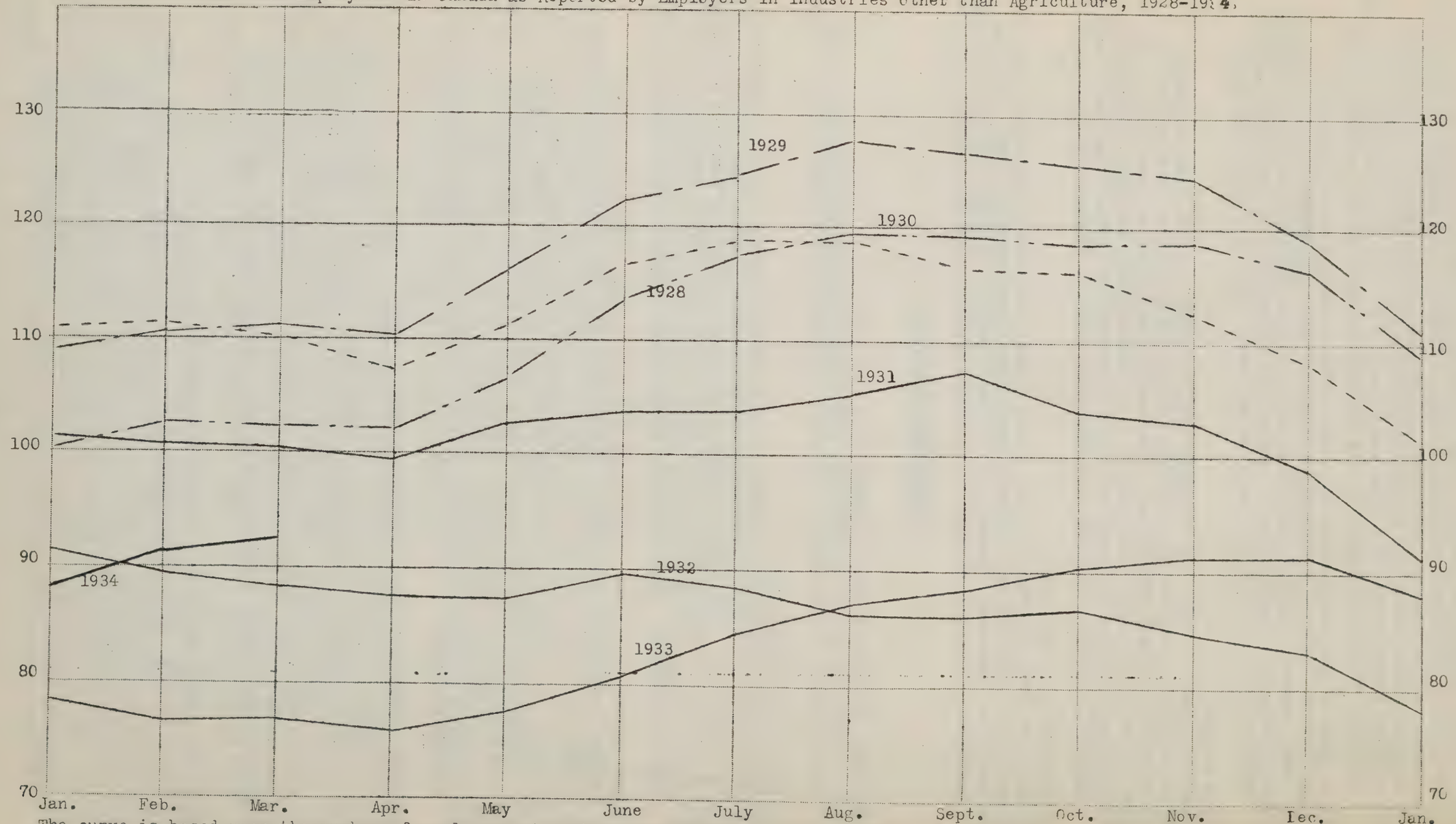
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the five economic areas, only the Prairie Provinces showing a decline as compared with Feb. 1; the greatest improvement was in Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decided advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 593 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 71,447 persons on Feb. 1, to 72,868 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in transportation and construction; there were smaller increases in mining, services and trade, while manufacturing indicated practically no general change, and logging showed a pronounced falling-off. This slowing-up of bush operations was largely seasonal in character. Employment on Mar. 1, 1933, had gained slightly; the index then was many points lower than on the date under review, when at 103.2, it was the highest recorded since the beginning of 1932.

Quebec.- Contrary to the movement on Mar. 1, 1933, employment showed a moderate increase in Quebec on the date under review. This chiefly occurred in manufacturing, where activity gained considerably, especially in leather, textile and tobacco and beverage factories. Heightened employment was also indicated in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and retail trade. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and highway construction and maintenance showed a decline, largely representing a reduction in snow-clearing staffs. Statements were tabulated from 2,029 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 241,938 employees, as against 240,421 at the beginning of February. The index, at 89.1, was fifteen points higher than on Mar. 1, 1933.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Further expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,761 co-operating establishments added 9,244 persons to their forces, bringing them to 370,552 on Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1934, was larger than that indicated on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record; it was between two and three times as great as the increase noted on the same date in 1933, when the index, at 79.8, was eighteen points lower. In fact, the Mar. 1, 1934, index (97.8) was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

Most of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufacturers adding nearly 6,900 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel and textile groups showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, metallic ore mining, transportation, retail trade and construction recorded improvement. The increase in construction took place chiefly in the highway division, where 1,706 extra workers were reported, mainly in unemployment relief projects. The completion of the season's operations in some logging camps caused a decrease in bush work; wholesale trade also showed a decline on Mar. 1, 1934.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was a moderate contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; while this involved a rather larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1933, it was less than the average loss indicated in the last thirteen years. The index number, at 83.8, compared favourably with that of 80.0 on Mar. 1, 1933. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,261 firms with 105,053 employees, compared with 106,196 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and iron and steel factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole; coal-mining and highway construction were also slacker, while logging, railway transportation and retail trade employed a larger number of workers.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal products, recorded a slight gain, and logging, transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining and a few other groups showed curtailment. The working forces of the 855 co-operating employers aggregated 70,633 persons, as compared with 69,684 in the preceding month. The index, at 85.6, was considerably higher than on Mar. 1, 1933, when it stood at 67.7; a slight falling-off had then been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

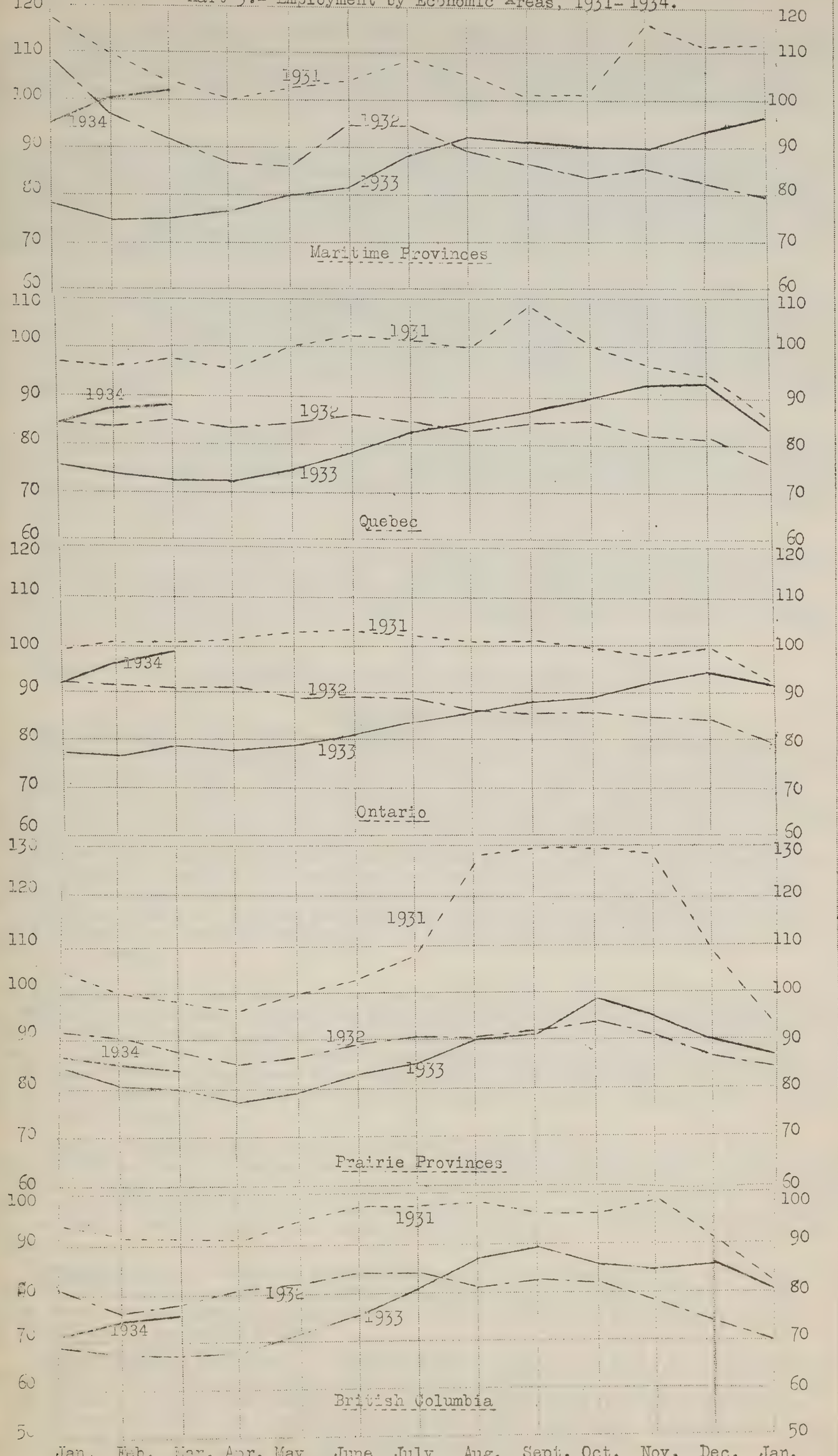
Employment increased in seven of the eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated - Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing an upward movement, while in Ottawa contractions were indicated. In all these cities, the index of employment was higher than on Mar. 1 of last year.

Montreal.- Further additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco factories), and in retail trade and building construction, but transportation and road construction and maintenance showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,147 firms employing 121,912 workers, as compared with 119,750 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1933, was downward, and the index then was lower by nearly seven points.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 158 co-operating employers totalled 12,042 persons, compared with 11,565 on Feb. 1, 1934. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1933, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather, lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel groups, but there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, retail trade showed improvement, while other divisions reported little general change. Returns were received from 1,254 firms, employing 109,644 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 107,975 on Feb. 1. The index was higher than on Mar. 1, 1933, when a slight falling-off had occurred.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a reduction, mainly in construction, while other divisions did not report much change. The 170 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,348 on the date under review, as compared with 12,564 on Feb. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of March, 1933; a small decrease had then been noted.

Hamilton.- A moderate gain, on the whole, was recorded in Hamilton, small increases in manufacturing, transportation and trade rather more than offsetting losses in services and construction. An aggregate payroll of 25,540 persons was reported by the 254 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 25,488 in their last report. Little general change had also been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which marked improvement took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight fluctuations in the other groups. Data were received from 153 employers with 13,239 workers, or 928 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of March, 1933, when smaller gains had been recorded.

Winnipeg.- Very little change, on the whole, was indicated in Winnipeg, where 412 firms reported 33,789 employees, as against 33,739 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, while transportation, services and manufacturing were rather slacker. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when a similar gain had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded moderate improvement in Vancouver, and transportation was also more active. On the whole, there was an increase of 41 persons in the payrolls of the 364 co-operating firms, who had 26,241 employees. A decline had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was between three and four points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable according to statistics furnished by 5,110 manufacturers employing 431,029 operatives, as compared with 419,444 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, non-ferrous metal and some other industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, vegetable food factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was decidedly greater than that noted on Mar. 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the thirteen years for which statistics have been compiled. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 84.2 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 86.5 on the date under review, as compared with 75.8 on Mar. 1, 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index, as illustrated in Chart 4, also showed an increase.

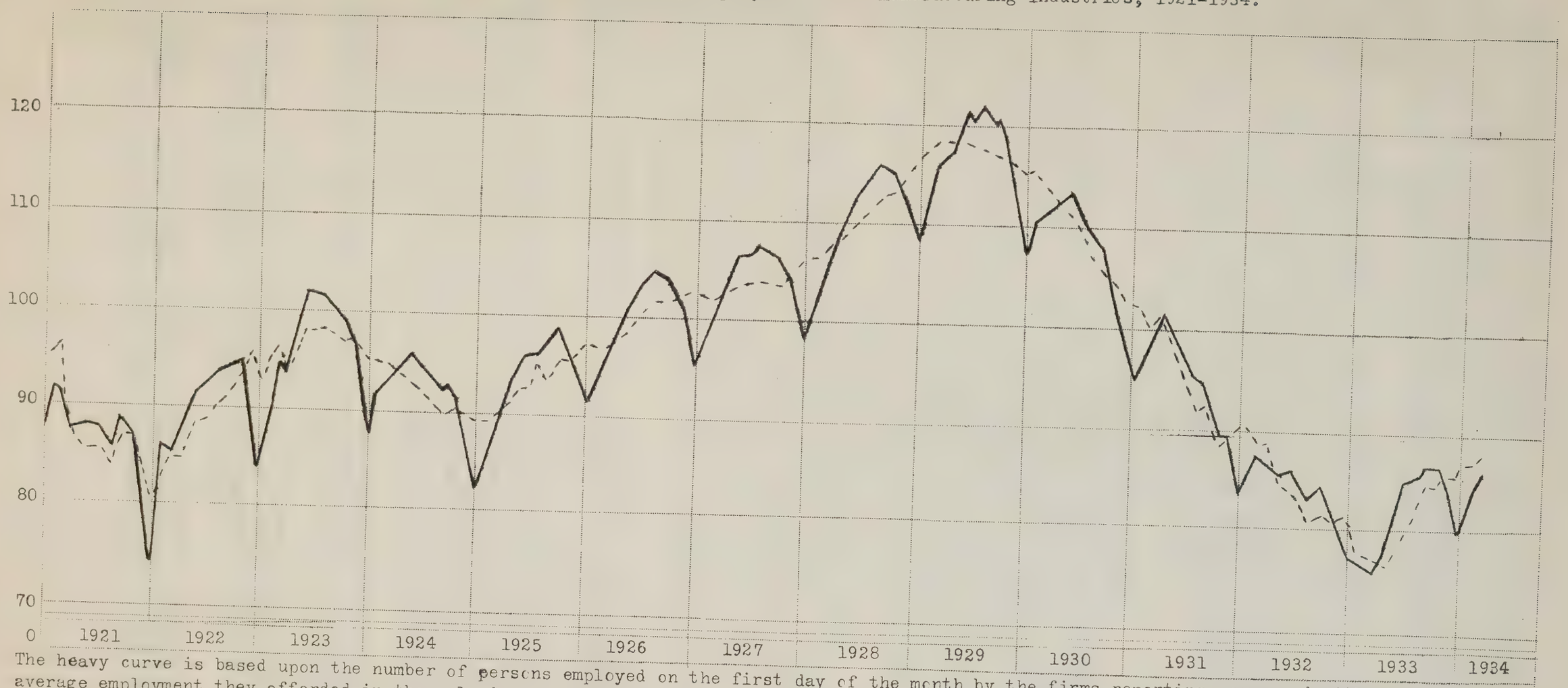
Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; while in others, work was hampered by the unusually deep snow; 297 firms had 42,737 workers in their employ, or 5,410 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, but the index was then many points lower, standing at 57.1, compared with 153.3 on the date under review.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 261 operators employing 49,748 persons, as against 50,073 on Feb. 1. Coal-mines reported curtailed employment, while general change was shown in other non-metallic minerals and improvement took place in metallic ore mines. A small increase had been registered in this group on the same date in 1933, but employment was then in lesser volume, the index, at 94.6, being 14.3 points lower than at the latest date.

Communications.- A further slight falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1933. Returns were received from 81 companies and branches having 20,152 employees, compared with 20,218 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation on Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a decline; on the date under review, however, there were increases in all three branches - local, steam railway and water transportation, the gains in the last two being considerable. The working forces of the 382 co-operating employers were enlarged from 89,773 persons on Feb. 1, to 91,938 on Mar. 1. The index was nearly four points higher than in the late winter of 1933, when losses were noted.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry again improved, 117,400 persons being employed on Mar. 1 by the 975 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 114,210. Building, highway and railway construction showed considerabley greater activity; the gains on highway construction and maintenance, (which represented employment for slightly over 500 men), were mainly due to an increase in the numbers on the strength of the unemployment relief camps. The construction index, standing at 100.8 on Mar. 1, was higher than in the late winter of 1933 or 1932.

Services.- There was a slight increase in the service group, in which 402 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 22,606 workers. A decline had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1933, and the index was then lower.

Trade.- Retail trade reported a substantial increase, contrary to the usual movement in the late winter; wholesale establishments, however, were slacker, as has usually been the case on Mar. 1 in the thirteen years of the record. On the whole, there was an increase of 754 in the personnel of the 991 firms furnishing data, who had 85,434 workers. A general reduction had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 107.3, or 5.2 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on January 22, 1934, showed a decline as compared with Dec. 18, 1933; there was, however, a marked improvement as compared with January, 1933. A considerable part of the reduction since Dec. 18 occurred in the industries which normally experience a set-back in January. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.7 at Jan. 22, 1934, as compared with 17.6 at Dec. 18, 1933, and 23.0 at Jan. 23, 1933. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed on Feb. 19, 1934, was 2,317,909, a decline of 71,159 from Jan. 22, 1934, and of 538,729 from February of last year. The reduction in the number unemployed was greater than in any other year since 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to data tabulated by the United States Department of Labor, there was a pronounced gain of 6.1 p.c. in factory employment in February as compared with January. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 69.3 in January to 73.5 in February, as compared with 57.5 in February, 1933. The increase over January, 1934, was greater than the average seasonal gain indicated in the last ten years. Large advances in February as compared with the preceding month were reported in textile, clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, lumber, leather, chemical, rubber and tobacco factories.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, metalliferous mining, wholesale trade, hotels and some others recorded improvement, while anthracite and other non-metallic mineral mining, power and light, retail trade and building construction showed declines.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a sharp increase between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,579 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 328,600 persons in February. The rise in employment was general, with unusually large gains in the metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, textile, clothing and millinery and food and tobacco groups. The increase in all industries taken together was 5.8 p.c. over January; this was the greatest increase recorded at the middle of February in the years since 1914.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries from 1,132 manufacturing establishments showed an increase of 6.5 p.c. in the number of wage-earners; this advance was greater than the average recorded in the last nine years.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1934, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, there being a gain of 4.6 p.c. in factory employment, and a decline of 0.1 p.c. in other industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.0 p.c. higher in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.7, compared with 76.5 in December, 1933, and 57.3 in January, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1934.

100.0	8.5	28.1	43.0	12.2	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1934.	14.2	1.4	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.5	3.9	3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1934.									
	100.0	59.1	5.0	5.8	2.3	10.7	13.6	2.6	9.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	50.1	86.5	84.2	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.0	96.0	95.3	88.3	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7
Fur and products	.2	71.8	74.1	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8
Leather and products	2.3	97.0	89.2	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3
Boots and shoes	1.6	105.1	92.9	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6
Lumber and products	3.6	59.5	57.0	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4	95.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	48.0	45.5	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1
Furniture	.7	72.9	73.0	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8
Other lumber products	1.0	85.1	80.4	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5
Musical instruments	.1	33.2	32.5	20.5	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3
Plant products - edible	2.9	88.0	89.1	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9	100.2
Pulp and paper products	6.2	88.2	87.1	83.9	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	75.6	74.3	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2
Paper products	.9	100.4	98.2	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	100.8	100.4	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3
Rubber products	1.3	91.0	86.6	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5
Textile products	10.5	106.9	102.4	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	122.8	119.4	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.8	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	88.1	84.5	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	132.2	131.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	460.1	455.2	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	116.1	113.9	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	91.7	85.4	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5
Other textile products	1.1	90.6	84.2	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	120.2	119.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9
Tobacco	1.1	119.9	116.5	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.5	122.6	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	141.4	142.2	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	116.1	113.2	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.5	55.4	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7
Electric current	1.5	104.7	103.6	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5
Electrical apparatus	1.2	97.5	97.6	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4
Iron and steel products	10.7	70.5	68.2	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	83.1	81.9	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	71.1	69.5	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1
Agricultural implements	.5	44.1	41.8	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3
Land vehicles	5.2	74.6	72.5	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8
Automobiles and parts	1.6	96.2	87.3	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	45.4	47.0	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8
Heating appliances	.4	82.1	68.3	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	50.6	51.5	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	70.7	68.8	56.1	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	70.2	66.9	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	99.7	97.5	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	128.3	127.1	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3
Miscellaneous	.5	102.8	102.5	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1
OGGING	5.0	153.3	174.0	57.1	60.6	82.7	178.3	167.8
INING	5.8	108.9	109.4	94.6	101.1	109.5	119.8	115.9
Coal	3.0	94.4	96.6	86.6	94.4	99.5	106.7	111.6
Metallic ores	2.2	163.7	160.3	134.2	134.0	138.4	151.7	125.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	71.0	71.2	55.4	69.7	98.1	116.2	115.8
OMMUNICATIONS	2.3	76.7	76.8	85.6	95.2	103.9	118.7	112.0
Telegraphs	.5	81.9	82.2	81.9	95.8	102.0	110.5	109.4
Telephones	1.8	75.3	75.5	86.5	95.1	104.3	120.8	112.7
RANSPORTATION	10.7	78.0	76.2	74.1	81.9	93.2	97.7	99.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	109.5	108.8	112.1	110.0	118.6	115.6	112.3
Steam railways	6.6	70.8	69.9	67.6	77.8	90.9	97.2	101.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	70.8	62.9	57.3	68.0	73.0	76.8	74.4
ONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.6	100.8	98.0	56.5	83.3	101.1	83.7	80.0
Building	1.7	36.8	34.7	25.3	55.0	90.3	109.2	94.3
Highway	8.6	202.1	201.1	97.0	138.6	138.1	52.0	40.7
Railway	3.3	72.3	67.6	51.8	62.5	81.0	72.7	81.4
ERVICES	2.6	109.3	108.7	102.9	114.7	121.8	125.0	118.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	107.3	105.9	95.4	110.2	120.5	125.1	113.7
Professional	.2	120.9	122.9	127.1	130.2	125.9	119.0	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	109.6	109.8	108.3	117.4	122.6	126.8	124.5
RADE	9.9	112.5	111.6	107.3	113.6	122.0	123.0	117.8
Retail	7.3	118.7	117.2	112.2	119.6	128.1	127.8	121.9
Wholesale	2.6	98.2	99.2	96.0	100.0	108.5	112.3	109.0
LL INDUSTRIES	100.0	92.7	91.4	76.9	88.7	100.2	110.2	111.4

/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	28.9	81.6	81.8	65.2	76.0	86.3	101.3	103.0
Lumber products	3.4	60.4	56.6	31.8	53.3	50.6	73.3	68.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	131.0	140.5	120.8	117.6	127.5	124.6	108.3
Textile products	4.1	82.8	82.2	69.5	79.6	70.6	87.9	97.6
Iron and steel	9.4	84.3	82.7	60.0	70.8	102.0	123.4	130.1
Other manufactures	7.3	72.3	73.9	67.2	77.3	81.6	89.3	92.0
Logging	7.1	242.1	312.1	56.0	84.5	113.0	133.1	170.7
Mining	22.2	109.2	107.7	88.4	101.3	105.0	110.4	106.5
Communications	2.3	78.7	74.2	85.2	99.2	115.0	115.7	108.6
Transportation	17.3	108.7	97.9	91.2	106.0	113.9	132.6	123.3
Construction	14.4	116.7	104.9	61.6	102.4	131.6	95.2	80.2
Services	1.5	144.5	138.0	135.8	154.1	156.7	133.9	141.1
Trade	6.3	105.2	102.8	96.7	105.8	116.8	114.8	108.9
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	103.2	101.3	76.8	93.1	104.5	110.2	106.8
Quebec Manufacturing	58.7	88.6	85.7	78.8	90.7	102.3	110.0	111.5
Lumber products	2.8	64.5	61.4	52.5	65.7	78.8	83.7	87.6
Pulp and paper	7.7	80.6	79.0	74.3	78.9	89.0	104.6	105.4
Textile products	17.5	110.4	105.9	90.7	102.1	105.9	105.7	111.2
Iron and steel	8.8	64.7	64.3	60.1	77.5	102.6	116.8	122.1
Other manufactures	21.9	95.7	91.8	88.5	100.3	110.0	119.1	111.7
Logging	7.9	232.4	287.1	119.6	87.9	105.5	221.1	167.5
Mining	2.0	108.0	110.8	87.8	87.0	105.3	145.0	130.5
Communications	1.9	70.4	71.2	81.3	92.9	101.0	110.8	119.0
Transportation	9.8	72.8	71.1	65.4	73.3	85.3	81.5	84.6
Construction	9.2	58.9	57.8	29.6	62.4	86.4	66.7	62.5
Services	2.3	94.7	95.0	91.0	98.8	105.1	105.3	103.9
Trade	8.2	125.7	125.4	120.0	125.7	132.3	125.2	118.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	89.1	88.5	74.1	86.5	99.7	106.6	104.7
Ontario Manufacturing	56.9	87.4	84.5	75.9	86.8	96.8	112.1	120.6
Lumber products	3.2	54.8	53.2	46.6	63.3	78.6	91.1	97.0
Pulp and paper	6.5	90.3	88.4	87.0	89.3	95.2	111.1	111.3
Textile products	11.3	106.2	101.4	93.5	100.2	102.4	108.3	109.4
Iron and steel	13.7	72.3	68.0	56.2	71.2	91.9	118.4	140.8
Other manufactures	22.2	98.7	97.0	88.3	99.2	103.7	114.4	117.2
Logging	3.3	138.4	145.3	32.8	49.8	76.8	212.0	206.0
Mining	3.8	142.2	139.6	117.0	122.5	134.0	144.0	118.7
Communications	2.2	73.9	74.2	84.8	93.6	100.6	127.4	111.9
Transportation	6.6	68.0	67.5	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8	100.4
Construction	15.2	158.9	152.9	83.2	112.5	118.8	106.2	95.8
Services	2.7	135.4	134.3	125.6	139.0	146.3	149.8	130.1
Trade	9.3	118.8	117.4	112.9	118.0	125.4	126.3	118.3
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	97.8	95.3	79.8	91.8	101.6	115.6	118.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	30.1	84.6	85.4	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3	121.1
Lumber products	2.0	74.9	70.8	66.0	71.1	83.5	120.0	148.8
Pulp and paper	3.0	84.1	86.9	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1	109.9
Textile products	2.1	103.5	97.9	93.4	100.3	100.1	106.4	123.4
Iron and steel	10.6	69.5	71.4	71.7	87.4	97.7	109.5	120.4
Other manufactures	12.4	102.7	103.6	94.8	103.9	110.3	122.4	119.1
Logging	1.8	127.8	99.2	42.5	65.7	111.5	174.0	234.5
Mining	8.6	103.3	109.4	106.6	107.0	114.5	113.7	129.3
Communications	3.0	82.4	82.7	88.1	97.1	105.1	108.9	105.0
Transportation	20.9	81.5	81.2	81.9	84.2	95.6	100.5	104.0
Construction	14.0	63.5	67.0	51.8	64.5	75.7	71.7	87.5
Services	3.2	86.1	87.8	86.9	97.6	109.4	116.4	121.3
Trade	18.4	97.0	96.7	95.6	102.1	113.4	120.2	117.1
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	83.8	84.7	80.0	88.2	98.6	105.3	112.3
ritish Columbia - Manufacturing	36.0	76.5	75.3	62.2	72.0	84.8	105.0	104.1
Lumber products	11.0	59.7	57.1	33.8	42.5	53.7	93.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	93.0	90.6	90.3	92.5	107.5	107.4	98.5
Textile products	1.1	92.5	87.9	88.2	104.6	103.3	123.3	119.0
Iron and steel	3.3	63.1	64.0	55.8	76.0	94.4	117.7	108.0
Other manufactures	14.9	92.7	93.3	84.1	94.5	107.7	112.9	114.7
Logging	5.9	59.0	54.7	19.2	34.1	49.6	98.2	107.6
Mining	8.3	73.8	74.6	69.2	76.1	85.7	102.3	110.6
Communications	3.6	92.9	94.4	95.5	102.4	114.4	125.4	108.3
Transportation	13.4	85.1	84.2	83.5	93.2	101.1	103.9	107.1
Construction	19.2	124.2	120.0	71.4	88.4	128.7	89.7	73.4
Services	3.6	92.0	89.8	81.2	96.0	104.8	113.8	110.7
Trade	10.0	105.0	104.7	96.7	106.9	113.8	117.9	121.4
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	85.6	84.1	67.7	78.7	93.8	104.2	103.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1934	Feb.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.1	83.6	80.7	77.3	90.2	104.7	114.4	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	94.1	93.2	99.0	96.8	110.9	107.8	101.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	98.7	97.1	98.3	99.6	110.0	114.1	107.9
Textiles	14.7	91.0	86.1	77.7	91.2	99.4	98.7	105.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	116.3	110.4	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1	107.2
Iron and steel	12.8	62.0	62.5	56.5	74.4	101.4	121.6	128.3
Other manufactures	20.9	84.3	79.9	76.1	92.6	108.4	119.6	107.5
Communications	3.0	63.9	64.8	75.1	83.0	91.6	110.7	119.5
Transportation	9.8	81.8	82.6	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7	69.3
Construction	6.3	49.4	52.5	36.3	79.4	109.9	79.8	84.4
Trade	13.3	120.2	119.5	115.9	121.1	133.3	125.1	119.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.6	81.1	75.8	89.8	105.1	108.7	107.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.9	94.6	90.0	92.7	106.0	116.3	113.2	119.7
Leather products	22.2	107.1	98.0	104.4	119.6	120.8	100.5	107.5
Other manufactures	39.7	88.8	86.3	87.1	99.5	113.9	119.1	126.0
Transportation	13.9	104.7	100.1	99.2	99.9	113.4	102.5	89.0
Construction	7.6	82.9	79.2	82.0	68.2	201.4	107.4	116.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.2	89.6	92.3	101.9	123.3	110.0	112.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.2	86.7	84.7	79.7	92.4	101.1	111.1	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	99.3	95.7	96.5	104.5	113.0	121.7	112.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	104.5	105.2	103.1	107.3	111.2	120.0	120.4
Textiles	12.7	89.0	82.0	82.1	91.8	103.3	112.3	105.3
Iron and steel	8.2	60.8	59.7	53.9	72.4	89.6	106.5	142.5
Other manufactures	25.6	89.8	89.2	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2	108.1
Communications	3.4	68.1	68.6	77.6	86.0	92.3	109.1	107.1
Transportation	6.2	86.4	86.5	90.8	97.5	118.7	122.5	119.4
Construction	3.5	67.6	67.0	37.3	99.4	119.4	129.7	132.3
Trade	21.4	116.2	115.0	109.8	114.7	122.4	123.2	114.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.1	89.7	84.4	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.4	80.5	79.4	76.7	86.1	99.2	105.7	108.0
Lumber products	3.9	40.5	40.0	34.0	46.0	60.0	66.5	62.5
Pulp and paper	16.5	84.5	82.8	78.9	85.5	106.0	113.5	116.1
Other manufactures	24.0	92.0	91.5	90.8	101.9	110.2	115.2	119.8
Construction	16.5	148.1	170.0	69.2	100.2	194.1	135.1	123.9
Trade	15.5	109.5	108.1	105.8	113.4	114.0	114.6	101.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.7	98.4	85.5	96.6	117.5	116.0	109.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.9	79.8	79.4	67.7	82.4	95.3	117.5	122.5
Textiles	22.1	88.6	90.9	71.3	85.3	87.6	95.0	97.9
Electrical apparatus	9.6	79.6	75.6	81.5	101.7	112.4	128.8	131.4
Iron and steel	26.2	66.4	65.8	48.1	62.3	89.3	133.3	142.3
Other manufactures	24.0	91.4	90.6	87.8	101.2	103.5	110.2	112.6
Construction	3.1	49.6	51.1	46.1	172.6	258.5	214.6	167.3
Trade	6.9	99.8	98.5	94.7	104.7	113.6	126.6	124.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	81.0	80.7	70.8	90.4	105.6	120.4	123.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.1	104.3	95.7	69.0	80.6	93.3	137.2	176.2
Iron and steel	62.3	99.5	88.3	60.5	73.4	88.0	137.8	185.2
Other manufactures	20.8	121.6	122.9	104.0	110.8	114.1	134.6	140.8
Construction	1.5	20.7	15.7	26.8	18.3	74.9	125.9	125.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	97.7	90.9	70.5	80.4	95.5	136.7	168.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	84.3	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2	115.0	120.0
Animal products - edible	5.7	110.7	109.8	92.9	107.0	95.6	110.2	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.1	102.6	102.3	104.0	103.0	104.7	105.3
Printing and publishing	5.8	92.3	97.3	98.8	106.9	104.8	115.6	117.0
Textiles	5.5	107.9	101.6	94.3	102.1	103.4	105.0	117.6
Other manufactures	28.2	74.3	74.4	73.2	88.3	99.8	122.0	128.3
Transportation	10.4	71.1	72.2	72.4	72.7	84.0	95.9	100.5
Construction	2.1	26.0	24.6	25.1	44.9	61.8	31.0	32.2
Trade	30.2	86.8	85.8	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2	112.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.7	79.5	78.0	88.5	98.0	104.6	107.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.5	82.0	80.5	73.1	81.4	95.3	104.7	98.7
Lumber products	7.5	52.0	51.8	39.1	39.5	52.4	83.6	78.1
Other manufactures	30.0	95.8	94.0	88.7	99.9	116.9	115.8	109.9
Communications	8.2	91.6	92.7	95.2	101.0	112.2	127.3	107.9
Transportation	20.4	94.1	92.4	96.7	98.5	107.3	109.1	107.4
Construction	5.1	35.5	41.4	43.0	56.2	137.6	75.7	78.2
Services	6.8	92.4	91.0	80.8	90.8	100.1	109.9	110.2
Trade	22.0	105.7	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6	120.0	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.1	83.9	80.5	87.8	108.2	108.3	104.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

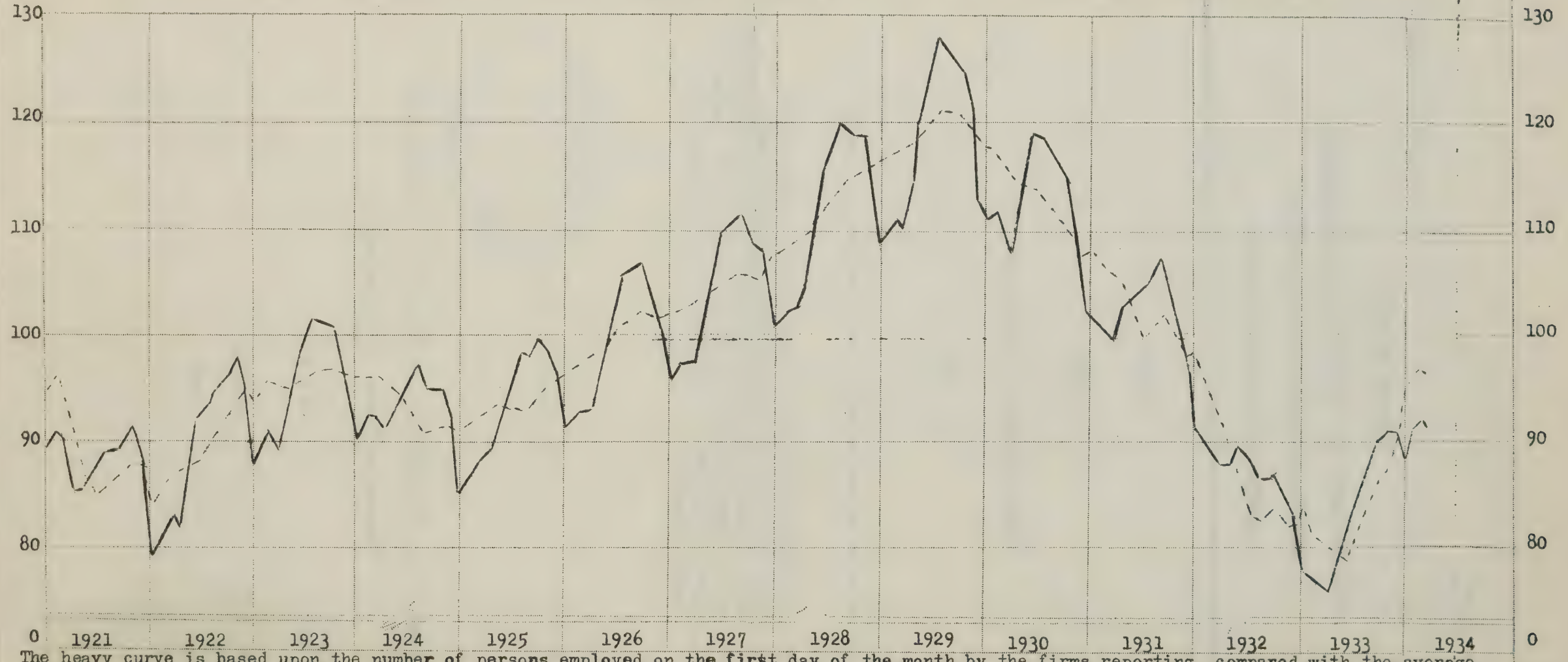
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 26, 1934.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,477 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, the reported staffs aggregating 847,993 persons, compared with 861,053 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in twelve of these thirteen years, employment on Apr.1 has experienced a between-seasons contraction, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, and prior to the absorption of any considerable numbers of persons in the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1934, rather exceeded the average decline on that date in the years for which statistics are available; the situation this year, considerably affected by the above factors, was further complicated by the release of unusually large numbers of men who had been temporarily employed in clearing the railway tracks and roads after last winter's severe storms, and by numerous shutdowns over the Easter holidays, this year reflected to some extent in the employment statistics, since Easter fell on Apr.1. The index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 91.3 on Apr. 1, 1934, compared with 92.7 on Mar.1, 1934, while on Apr.1 in preceding years it was as follows:- 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. The index on the latest date was higher than in the early spring of the last two years.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction, services and trade also showed improvement; the gains in trade were unusually large, having only once been exceeded in the years since 1920. On the other hand, logging camps reported very large seasonal reductions, a reaction from an exceptionally active season in bush work, and there were important declines in railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these two industries numbered approximately 13,600 from logging and 6,400 from track maintenance. Pronounced curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was slacker.

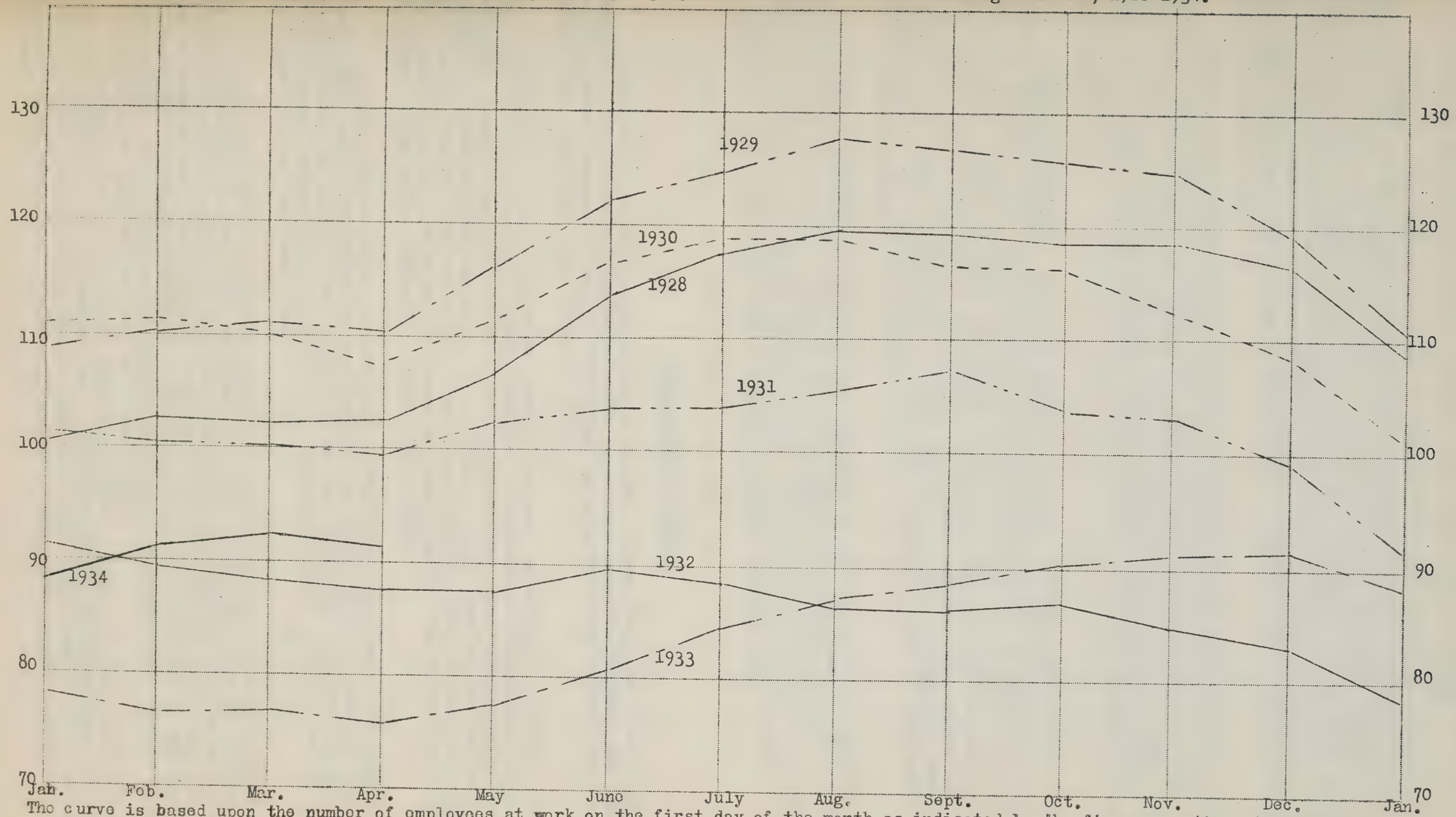
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Among the provinces, Ontario and British Columbia registered increased employment, while elsewhere losses were indicated, those in Quebec being greatest. The situation in all five economic areas was considerably better than on Apr. 1 of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- For the first time since November, 1933, there was on Apr.1 a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 592 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 72,795 persons on Mar. 1 to 67,068 at the beginning of April. Transportation, logging and coal-mining showed important seasonal losses, and activity declined in railway construction due to the completion of snow-clearing operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, building and highway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1933, although increases had then been indicated; the index, standing at 95.1 on the latest date, compared favourably with that of 78.3 on Apr. 1 of last year.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, metallic ore mining, services and retail trade afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel factories recorded decidedly greater activity, while there were smaller gains in lumber, pulp and paper and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in railway construction as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and transportation were also slacker. Statements were received from 2,041 firms, with 231,193 employees, as against 242,102 on Mar. 1. The index, at 85.1 on Apr. 1, 1934, was twelve points higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1934, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. The exceptionally large decline this year mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized the past

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway track-clearance following heavy snow-falls; some 8,250 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from railway construction and maintenance numbered 4,225.

Ontario.- Employment continued to advance in Ontario, where 3,748 employers had enlarged their forces by 3,556 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 374,175 on Apr. 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1933, and employment then was at a lower level, the index standing at 78.3, compared with 98.7 on Apr.1 of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the thirteen previous years; the increase on the date under review was greater than in either 1931 or 1927, the other years in which employment gained on Apr. 1.

Manufacturing showed further recovery in Ontario at the first of April, 1934, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, rubber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, steam railway transportation, highway construction, services and retail trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and building and railway construction were also slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined; the loss, however, was less than the average indicated in the last thirteen years, and also involved a much smaller number of workers than that which occurred on Apr. 1, 1933. The index at 78.3, was then five points lower than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, but highway and railway construction, logging and lumbering also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail and wholesale trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating employers aggregated 104,186 persons, compared with 104,928 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 843 firms with 71,371 employees, or 762 more than in in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in building and railway construction and retail trade, while shipping companies released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Montreal, and there was no general change in Winnipeg. Employment as reported by the leading firms in all these cities was better than on Apr. 1, 1933.

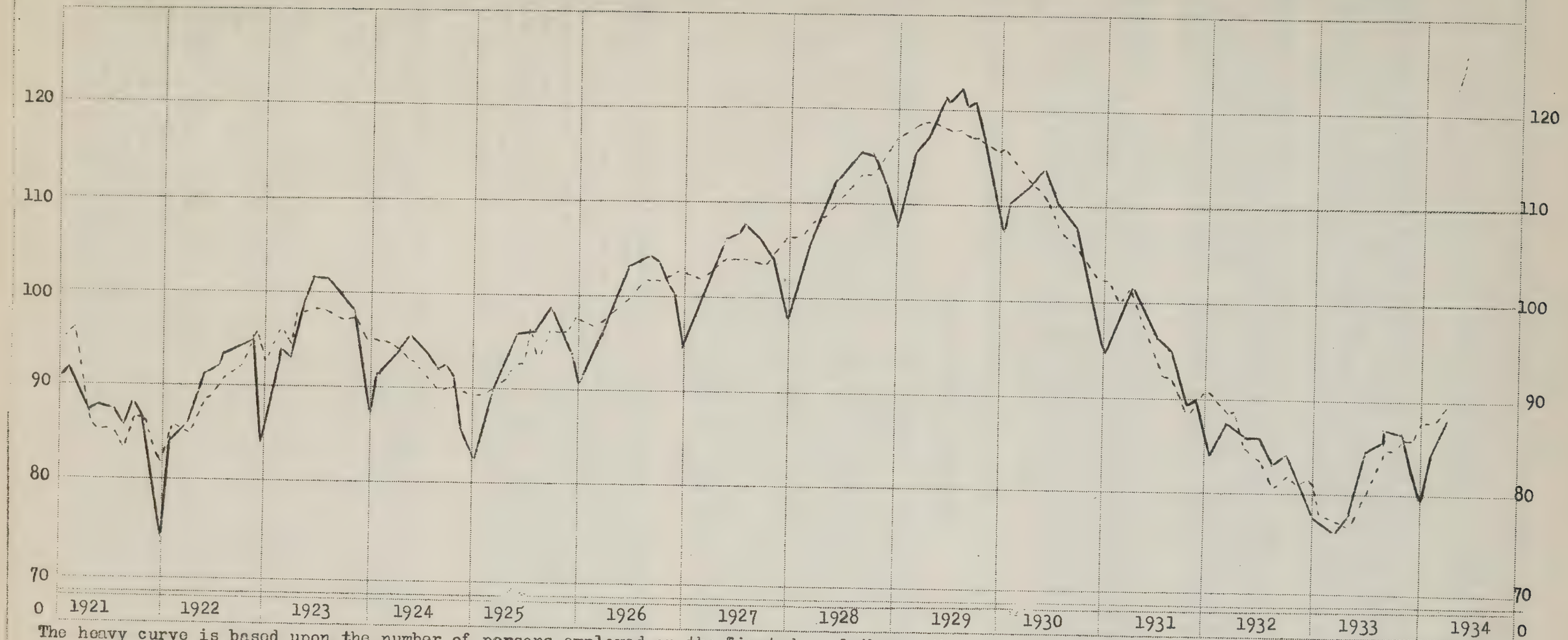
Montreal.- Contractions were shown in Montreal, according to 1,168 employers who reported 121,355 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 122,089 on Mar. 1. Activity, however, was greater than on the same date last year, when gains had been indicated. Manufacturing was busier than on Mar. 1, 1934, textiles and iron and steel showing the greatest increase in this comparison. Building construction also reported improvement, but there were decided losses in transportation, and in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade registered gains in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker; the result was an increase of 276 in the working forces of the 153 firms making returns, who had 12,266 employees on Apr. 1. Little general change had been noted at the beginning of April in 1933, when the index was lower than on the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employees reported a further and larger increase, mainly due to improvement in manufacturing, services and trade; within the group of factory employment, the textile, leather and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. The working forces of the 1,253 co-operating firms totalled 111,575 persons, compared with 109,531 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated; the index then stood at 85.0,or 7.7 points lower than on Apr. 1 of the present year.

Ottawa.- There was a small advance in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and building; an aggregate payroll of 12,474 workers was reported by the 165 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,318 in their last report. The index, at 97.6, was higher by over twelve points than in the early spring of 1933, when a slight reduction had been recorded.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and trade afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and transportation were rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 258 firms employing 26,441 persons, or 594 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on the same date of last year, or in fact than in any other month since the summer of 1933.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was another increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 153 firms employing 13,762 workers, as against 13,125 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in the spring of 1933, when the expansion indicated was on a larger scale.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed practically no general change in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of the 419 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 33,810 workers. Construction was slacker, while trade reported moderate improvement, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On Apr. 1, 1933, little change had also been noted; the index then, however, was lower, standing at 78.0, compared with 79.7 on the date under review.

Vancouver.- A further increase in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 365 firms with 26,568 employees, as compared with 26,358 in the preceding month. The gain occurred principally in trade, while shipping was slightly slacker, and the other groups reported only minor changes. A decline had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, and employment was then generally quieter; the index, at 84.8 on the latest date, was 5.8 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1933.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last thirteen years. Non-ferrous metal, leather, lumber, vegetable food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage and mineral product plants, that in the former being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,100 manufacturers, employing 438,762 operatives, as compared with 430,887 in the preceding month. The increase, (which was considerably larger than that noted on Apr. 1, 1933, and also exceeded the average for the years since 1920), would probably have been greater but for the fact that Easter fell this year on Apr. 1, causing shutdowns over the holidays in many establishments. The index, at 88.1 on Apr.1, 1934, was higher than on the same date in either 1933 or 1932.

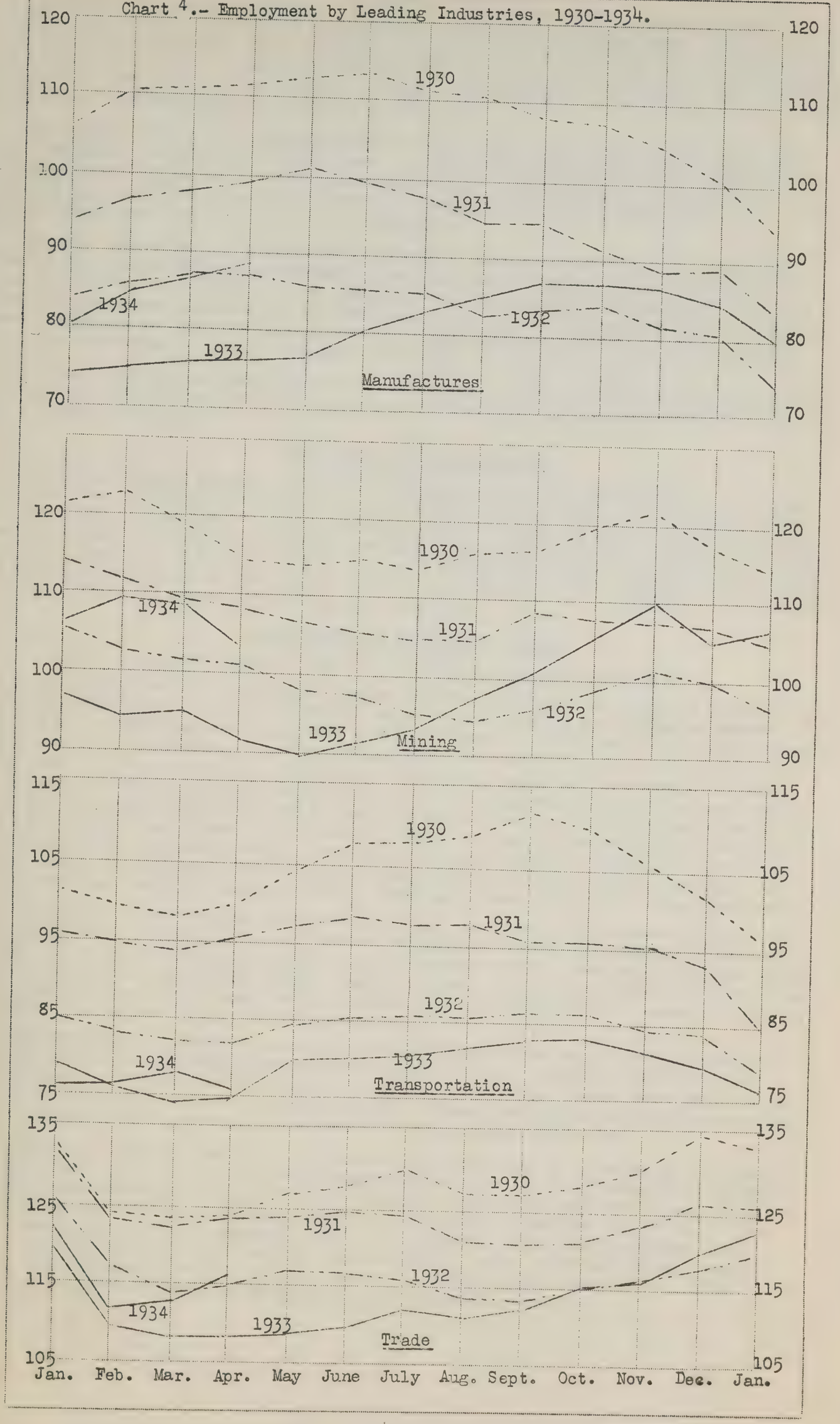
Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 295 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,681 men on Mar. 1, to 29,131 on Apr. 1; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of several other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, representing reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of April, 1933, had involved the release of a much smaller number of workers, but the index then, at 35.6, compared unfavourably with that of 104.9 on the date under review, when it was, in fact, higher than on Apr. 1 in any other year since 1920.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 260 operators reported 47,248 employees, compared with 49,626 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date of 1933 and of 1932; the curtailment indicated in each of those years had been on a smaller scale.

Communications.-According to data received from 82 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 27 persons in the reported payrolls, which aggregated 20,206. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1933.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded less employment, the largest losses being those of a seasonal character in shipping in the Maritime Provinces. The working forces of the 378 co-operating employers aggregated 89,454 persons, compared with 91,903 in the preceding month. The present late season has retarted spring-time activity in transportation, which ordinarily advances on Apr.1. A slight increase had been noted on the same date of last year, but the index then was slightly lower than at the beginning of April, 1934.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released employees, while building was rather more active. Statistics were tabulated from 963 contractors with 111,297 employees, or 6,002 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment was higher than on Apr. 1 in 1933 or 1932, in both of which the declines were on a smaller scale.

Services.- This group reported further improvement, according to 392 firms with 23,007 employees, or 566 more than on Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1933, when employment was at a lower level. The additions to staffs on Apr. 1 of the present year were the largest recorded on that date in the fourteen years for which statistics are available.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,007 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 88,888 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 86,037 at the beginning of March. This increase was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, the gain on Apr. 1, 1929, having been greater. The advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly smaller and the index of employment then stood at 107.6, compared with 116.1 at the beginning of April, 1934.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the trends of employment in the leading industrial groups are illustrated in Chart 4; the curves are based on the indexes shown in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed an improvement over the preceding month and was much better than in February, 1933, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.2 on Feb. 19, 1934, as compared with 18.7 on Jan. 22, 1934, and 22.7 on Feb. 20, 1933. Recent press reports state that 2,201,597 persons were out of work on Mar. 19, 1934, as compared with 2,317,909 on Feb. 19, 1934, and with 2,776,184 on Mar. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Factory employment in the United States showed an increase of 4.0 p.c. in March as ompared with February, 1934, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor tatistics from establishments employing 3,445,732 persons. This year's increase between ebruary and March is greater than that recorded in the same period of any other of the ifteen years for which data are available. The index, based on the average for the hree years, 1923-1925, stood at 80.8 in March, 1934, compared with 58.8 in March, 1933. ach of the 14 groups into which the 90 included manufacturing industries are classified, howed increases in employment over February, 1934, the most pronounced gains being in he transportation equipment group. Among the non-manufacturing industries, improvement as also noted; the increases in building construction were most marked, but those in al and other non-metallic mineral mining, trade and other groups were also important.

New York.- There was an increase of 3.8 p.c. in factory employment in New York ate during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State partment of Labor. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, chemical, pulp and paper, xtile, clothing and millinery, stone, clay and glass and food and tobacco groups show- improvement. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 72.2 in rch, 1934, the highest point reached since 1931.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and dustries from 1,135 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 203,835 rsons in March, an increase of 3,111 over the February total. Gains were reported in ead and other bakery products, cotton, leather, dyeing and finishing textiles and some her industries, while there were declines in boot and shoe factories.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 2,394 manufacturing and -manufacturing establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a gain of 3.3 ., while in the non-manufacturing industries there was an advance of 0.9 p.c. The eral index stood at 69.7, compared with 55.8 in March, 1933, the base being the 5-27 average. The textile, clothing and millinery, stone, clay and glass, metals, hinery and conveyance, wood, fur and leather, chemicals, oils and paints, trade some other groups showed improvement over the preceding month.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr.1, 1934.	100.0	7.9	27.3	44.1	12.3	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1934.	14.3	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.1	1.6	4.0	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	194.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1934.									
	100.0	51.7	3.4	5.6	2.4	10.6	13.1	2.7	10.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1934	Mar.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	51.7	88.1	86.5	76.0	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5
Animal products -edible	2.1	95.4	96.0	90.4	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7
Fur and products	.2	73.5	71.8	63.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8
Leather and products	2.4	99.5	97.0	86.1	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	106.4	105.1	93.8	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3
Lumber and products	3.7	60.3	59.5	45.0	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	48.5	48.0	31.8	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9
Furniture	.7	72.9	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2
Other lumber products	1.1	87.1	85.1	72.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	33.2	22.8	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	88.9	88.0	86.9	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	88.3	88.2	82.0	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	75.9	75.6	66.2	74.4	83.5	102.8	104.4
Paper products	.9	101.0	100.4	95.2	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.5	100.8	98.5	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3
Rubber products	1.4	93.0	91.0	75.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3
Textile products	10.9	109.3	106.9	91.6	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	122.9	122.8	96.5	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	88.5	88.1	65.8	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.8	132.2	103.8	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6
Silk and silk goods	1.0	465.4	460.1	375.3	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	118.2	116.1	102.4	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	95.9	91.7	86.8	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0
Other textile products	1.2	94.5	90.6	74.5	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	116.4	120.2	114.5	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2
Tobacco	1.1	114.2	119.9	118.4	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	119.2	120.5	108.1	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	136.4	141.4	99.5	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	118.1	116.1	106.6	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	57.6	55.5	48.5	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4
Electric current	1.5	105.0	104.7	106.9	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	97.8	97.5	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0
Iron and steel products	11.3	73.4	70.5	60.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	88.8	83.1	44.2	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.0	73.3	71.1	61.8	82.9	99.8	128.8	128.0
Agricultural implements	.4	43.8	44.1	34.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0
Land vehicles	5.5	77.0	74.6	69.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7
Automobiles and parts	1.7	105.5	96.2	76.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	57.1	45.4	55.2	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2
Heating appliances	.4	80.9	82.1	58.1	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1
Iron and steel fabrication(nes.)	.4	53.0	50.6	43.3	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.9	70.7	60.3	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	72.4	70.2	58.8	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	103.5	99.7	77.3	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	126.9	128.3	112.4	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0
Miscellaneous	.5	107.9	102.8	93.7	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0
LOGGING	3.4	104.9	153.3	35.6	31.1	42.9	87.6	83.1
MINING	5.6	103.3	108.9	91.4	101.0	108.1	114.5	112.9
Coal	2.7	84.3	94.4	82.8	93.8	96.0	98.9	103.3
Metallic ores	2.3	165.4	163.7	131.3	135.1	138.8	145.6	129.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	71.2	71.0	54.7	70.3	102.0	122.7	121.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.8	76.7	84.5	93.9	103.3	117.1	113.5
Telegraphs	.5	83.4	81.9	80.7	94.4	100.3	109.1	114.2
Telegraphs	1.9	75.1	75.3	85.5	93.8	104.0	119.2	113.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	75.9	78.0	74.2	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	107.4	109.5	111.8	110.9	118.4	118.8	113.3
Steam railways	6.6	70.6	70.8	67.5	77.6	91.2	96.8	102.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	60.0	70.8	59.0	67.5	79.8	88.3	81.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	95.8	100.8	54.7	79.9	96.8	86.4	85.4
Building	1.8	38.6	36.8	25.2	51.7	94.1	110.5	102.5
Highway	8.7	201.9	202.1	88.5	134.9	123.9	57.8	38.2
Railway	2.6	56.2	72.3	54.2	59.4	76.3	75.1	87.3
SERVICES	2.7	111.8	109.3	102.5	113.9	122.0	126.1	121.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.1	107.3	94.7	107.7	118.2	124.3	115.6
Professional	.2	121.7	120.9	126.9	127.9	125.2	127.0	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	113.9	109.6	108.5	119.4	127.4	128.9	128.9
TRADE	10.5	116.1	112.5	107.6	114.3	123.1	123.1	122.5
Retail	7.8	123.4	118.7	111.9	120.2	129.9	127.4	127.9
Wholesale	2.7	98.9	98.2	97.5	100.8	108.0	113.3	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.3	92.7	76.0	87.5	99.7	107.8	110.4

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1934	Mar.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.5	84.9	81.6	68.7	76.9	91.5	100.0	105.3
Lumber products	3.6	60.0	60.4	33.0	46.9	57.3	58.9	65.8
Pulp and paper	5.1	133.8	131.0	120.6	124.5	130.6	145.4	111.0
Textile products	4.7	85.5	82.8	69.6	82.8	75.8	87.9	96.5
Iron and steel	10.7	88.8	84.3	66.7	70.5	108.6	116.7	133.8
Other manufactures	8.4	76.9	72.3	71.7	80.4	85.2	92.4	96.6
Logging	4.9	159.4	242.1	39.5	24.1	31.4	34.7	78.0
Mining	21.3	96.2	109.2	91.2	101.8	105.3	109.4	106.6
Communications	2.5	78.2	78.7	83.6	92.7	113.8	112.3	109.8
Transportation	16.4	95.1	108.7	89.1	103.4	119.7	141.6	128.9
Construction	13.6	101.2	116.7	67.1	79.9	107.9	93.0	85.0
Services	1.6	143.6	144.5	130.2	146.0	170.1	133.4	143.2
Trade	7.2	108.2	105.2	95.8	107.8	119.1	114.9	113.7
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	95.1	103.2	78.3	88.3	102.3	107.8	107.5
Quebec Manufacturing	62.8	90.5	88.6	79.1	90.3	102.8	111.7	111.3
Lumber products	3.0	66.5	64.5	51.6	64.7	81.3	83.7	86.9
Pulp and paper	8.1	81.3	80.6	74.1	80.9	86.8	103.1	105.7
Textile products	19.1	114.6	110.4	91.8	102.7	106.3	108.6	111.8
Iron and steel	9.6	67.3	64.7	60.2	75.7	104.4	117.8	123.4
Other manufactures	23.0	95.9	95.7	88.7	99.1	110.4	119.2	110.4
Logging	4.7	132.9	232.4	58.7	33.5	42.8	103.5	57.1
Mining	2.1	110.2	108.0	86.1	93.1	109.2	149.8	132.2
Communications	2.0	70.1	70.4	80.2	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4
Transportation	9.9	70.2	72.8	66.8	74.4	85.7	83.1	85.0
Construction	7.4	44.9	58.9	33.6	63.5	86.2	68.6	57.2
Services	2.4	98.4	94.7	91.2	97.9	107.3	105.4	106.4
Trade	8.7	126.9	125.7	119.6	126.0	135.4	125.1	127.5
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	85.1	89.1	73.1	85.0	98.5	103.7	101.1
Ontario Manufacturing	57.3	88.9	87.4	75.8	87.6	99.7	112.6	121.7
Lumber products	3.2	55.9	54.8	47.0	63.7	79.3	93.8	97.6
Pulp and paper	6.4	89.9	90.3	83.6	90.4	98.8	108.7	111.4
Textile products	11.2	106.5	106.2	93.4	100.7	104.6	108.1	109.8
Iron and steel	14.2	75.7	72.3	57.1	74.1	97.5	122.0	143.7
Other manufactures	22.3	100.0	98.7	88.4	98.5	105.1	113.0	117.6
Logging	2.4	102.0	138.4	17.7	18.2	33.3	75.1	73.2
Mining	3.8	144.2	142.2	114.8	122.8	136.1	142.4	126.3
Communications	2.2	74.7	73.9	84.0	92.3	100.6	123.6	115.2
Transportation	6.6	68.8	68.0	68.1	77.4	91.0	98.4	102.3
Construction	15.2	161.0	158.9	72.3	106.3	114.7	108.2	103.9
Services	2.7	138.2	135.4	124.7	138.5	146.7	152.2	133.5
Trade	9.8	123.3	118.8	113.2	120.2	127.2	126.2	122.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	98.7	97.8	78.3	91.1	102.4	112.7	117.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	30.2	84.3	84.6	81.4	92.8	102.8	113.1	121.5
Lumber products	1.7	65.1	74.9	59.7	71.2	82.0	112.0	148.2
Pulp and paper	3.0	83.9	84.1	84.5	91.4	102.5	110.2	110.9
Textile products	2.3	109.7	103.5	93.8	104.5	100.5	107.9	121.4
Iron and steel	10.8	70.3	69.5	72.7	86.1	100.5	110.9	120.8
Other manufactures	12.4	102.1	102.7	93.6	104.5	110.8	117.9	120.2
Logging	1.6	113.2	127.8	34.1	47.9	80.3	114.8	170.5
Mining	8.0	94.4	103.3	90.9	102.2	103.2	95.9	107.9
Communications	3.0	82.0	82.4	85.8	94.7	102.9	109.2	105.7
Transportation	21.1	81.3	81.5	81.2	84.0	97.3	100.8	106.2
Construction	13.6	61.9	63.5	50.1	58.5	75.0	71.8	101.1
Services	3.3	88.1	86.1	86.8	97.5	105.7	118.3	124.6
Trade	19.2	101.0	97.0	96.8	101.1	111.7	120.7	122.1
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	83.3	83.8	78.3	86.1	97.7	103.2	113.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.2	77.9	76.5	62.5	72.6	87.0	107.1	105.9
Lumber products	11.2	61.8	59.7	37.0	47.0	61.2	97.5	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.6	92.0	93.0	88.6	94.3	102.3	109.1	98.8
Textile products	1.2	99.3	92.5	82.0	103.0	105.8	110.3	122.4
Iron and steel	3.3	64.7	63.1	55.5	68.7	99.9	124.1	109.9
Other manufactures	14.9	93.7	92.7	82.4	92.9	105.5	111.8	117.9
Logging	5.8	58.6	59.0	30.9	43.2	50.9	93.6	108.4
Mining	8.0	72.3	73.8	66.4	75.8	84.2	92.1	103.9
Communications	3.6	92.8	92.9	95.8	103.5	111.3	127.6	110.2
Transportation	12.9	82.9	85.1	83.9	92.9	97.8	106.5	109.5
Construction	19.6	128.4	124.2	73.0	99.1	115.7	107.7	89.1
Services	3.6	93.5	92.0	80.2	95.5	103.8	113.6	112.1
Trade	10.3	108.1	105.0	96.3	106.6	115.6	117.1	119.6
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	86.6	85.6	68.8	80.9	92.4	106.0	106.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1934	Mar.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.8	85.2	83.6	78.2	89.5	105.3	114.6	111.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	97.1	94.1	96.9	93.9	104.0	105.5	99.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	98.3	98.7	97.9	101.9	108.7	113.5	107.7
Textiles	15.4	94.4	91.0	79.9	91.6	99.9	100.3	103.8
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.3	112.4	116.3	122.5	120.0	107.9	115.2	110.9
Iron and steel	13.5	65.2	62.0	56.9	72.9	104.6	122.8	129.4
Other manufactures	21.2	84.9	84.3	62.9	91.8	108.0	119.4	105.9
Communications	3.0	63.5	63.9	74.6	85.2	92.0	109.1	118.4
Transportation	8.7	72.7	81.8	69.0	78.8	77.6	72.5	70.1
Construction	5.6	42.9	49.4	40.6	89.7	112.2	80.4	87.6
Trade	13.4	120.0	120.2	116.0	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.1	82.6	76.4	91.2	106.2	109.2	108.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.8	95.4	94.6	91.6	107.1	119.0	114.5	121.1
Leather products	21.9	108.0	107.1	104.7	118.5	120.8	101.0	104.4
Other manufactures	38.9	89.5	88.8	85.6	101.7	118.1	121.0	129.8
Transportation	12.6	96.3	104.7	97.6	95.7	109.7	109.5	95.6
Construction	8.2	90.4	82.9	97.3	70.0	174.3	112.2	124.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.4	93.2	92.7	102.0	122.2	111.7	116.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	88.0	86.7	80.7	92.5	103.1	112.3	117.4
Plant products - edible	5.5	99.6	99.3	97.8	105.1	117.8	119.2	118.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	104.7	104.5	101.9	108.5	113.1	119.1	118.1
Textiles	12.7	90.4	89.0	84.5	91.7	104.5	113.1	107.7
Iron and steel	8.6	65.0	60.8	54.2	71.7	91.7	115.1	144.8
Other manufactures	25.3	90.3	89.8	81.6	95.1	100.7	107.1	110.2
Communications	3.4	68.8	68.1	76.1	85.1	92.8	109.0	110.0
Transportation	6.1	86.8	86.4	91.1	98.9	121.0	125.4	121.0
Construction	3.4	68.1	67.6	37.7	89.0	123.8	129.7	137.9
Trade	21.7	119.4	116.2	109.9	117.4	124.7	122.3	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.7	91.1	85.0	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.8	80.1	80.5	75.4	87.4	101.8	106.6	110.3
Lumber products	4.1	43.0	40.5	33.7	47.5	59.8	67.3	70.1
Pulp and paper	15.8	81.6	84.5	76.9	86.8	105.5	108.7	117.5
Other manufactures	23.9	92.6	92.0	89.3	102.5	116.7	121.0	120.7
Construction	16.9	153.7	148.1	71.6	142.8	214.4	128.4	120.6
Trade	15.7	113.0	109.3	107.3	112.1	117.3	115.3	105.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	97.6	96.7	85.3	101.7	121.8	116.2	111.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.6	81.3	79.8	68.1	80.5	101.8	118.4	122.8
Textiles	21.2	88.1	88.6	72.2	84.0	88.7	92.8	96.2
Electrical apparatus	9.6	82.7	79.6	82.6	98.4	111.3	128.3	131.5
Iron and steel	26.0	68.3	66.4	48.2	60.1	104.5	136.5	141.3
Other manufactures	23.8	93.8	91.4	87.6	100.1	105.7	111.3	116.8
Construction	2.7	44.8	49.6	45.2	136.7	228.4	179.6	233.3
Trade	8.9	113.2	99.8	93.7	106.8	113.2	129.1	131.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.0	81.0	70.9	87.4	109.3	120.4	126.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.3	109.8	104.3	79.5	92.3	104.7	141.3	187.4
Iron and steel	65.5	108.2	99.5	73.5	88.8	102.3	143.9	198.4
Other manufactures	18.8	115.6	121.6	104.4	107.7	114.3	131.0	143.8
Construction	1.0	16.2	20.7	23.4	16.1	56.9	125.5	133.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	102.9	97.7	79.0	89.8	104.2	140.9	177.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.5	84.5	84.3	82.1	92.3	103.1	115.7	119.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	106.9	110.7	92.6	106.1	96.1	106.9	106.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	100.8	102.1	103.0	106.5	105.7	104.2	102.7
Printing and publishing	5.7	92.0	92.3	93.4	100.8	107.7	116.5	118.4
Textiles	5.9	115.6	107.9	94.4	105.6	105.5	109.1	118.1
Other manufactures	28.1	74.3	74.3	74.9	86.3	101.4	122.8	128.4
Transportation	10.1	69.6	71.1	70.9	71.5	84.2	97.0	102.2
Construction	1.7	20.8	26.0	29.2	45.8	59.6	21.4	37.5
Trade	30.7	87.8	86.8	82.9	90.7	101.0	108.2	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.7	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4	108.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.3	82.5	82.0	71.4	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7
Lumber products	7.9	55.2	52.0	38.2	44.0	54.6	77.7	82.0
Other manufactures	29.4	95.1	95.8	86.7	98.0	114.5	119.6	112.5
Communications	8.1	91.6	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2	128.4	109.4
Transportation	19.8	92.7	94.1	93.8	97.4	104.1	111.6	111.2
Construction	5.1	36.4	35.5	41.1	56.3	93.2	92.2	92.6
Services	6.8	94.0	92.4	79.1	90.5	99.1	110.9	112.2
Trade	22.9	109.1	105.7	98.7	106.6	118.8	119.9	121.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.8	84.1	79.0	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

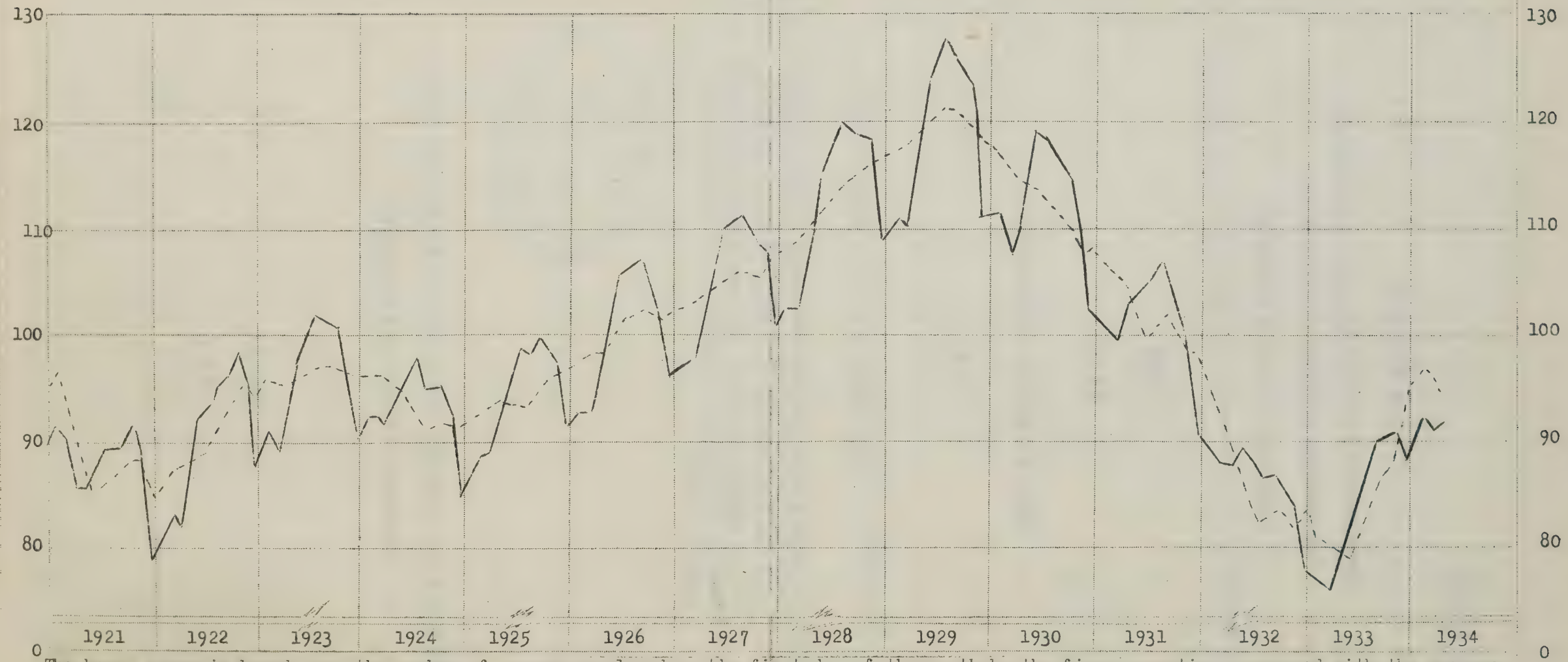
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 29, 1934.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated employment reports from 8,591 firms who reported an increase in personnel on May 1; their payrolls aggregated 856,316 persons, as compared with 848,799 in the preceding month. This gain was below the average recorded on May 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the curve of employment, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline, as illustrated in Chart 1. The unadjusted index stood at 92.0, as compared with 91.3 in the preceding month, and 77.6 on May 1, 1933, while on the same date in the twelve preceding years, it was as follows:- 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3; and 1921, 85.1. The crude index on the latest date was the highest recorded in any month since December, 1931.

Manufacturing showed important improvement at the beginning of May, the increase in this group exceeding the average indicated on May 1 of the years since 1920. Transportation showed decided gains and mining (except of coal), building and railway construction and wholesale trade were also more active. On the other hand, retail trade, highway construction, coal-mining and logging released employees. The losses in bush operations were exceptionally large, partly as a result of the late season, which retarded river-drives.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

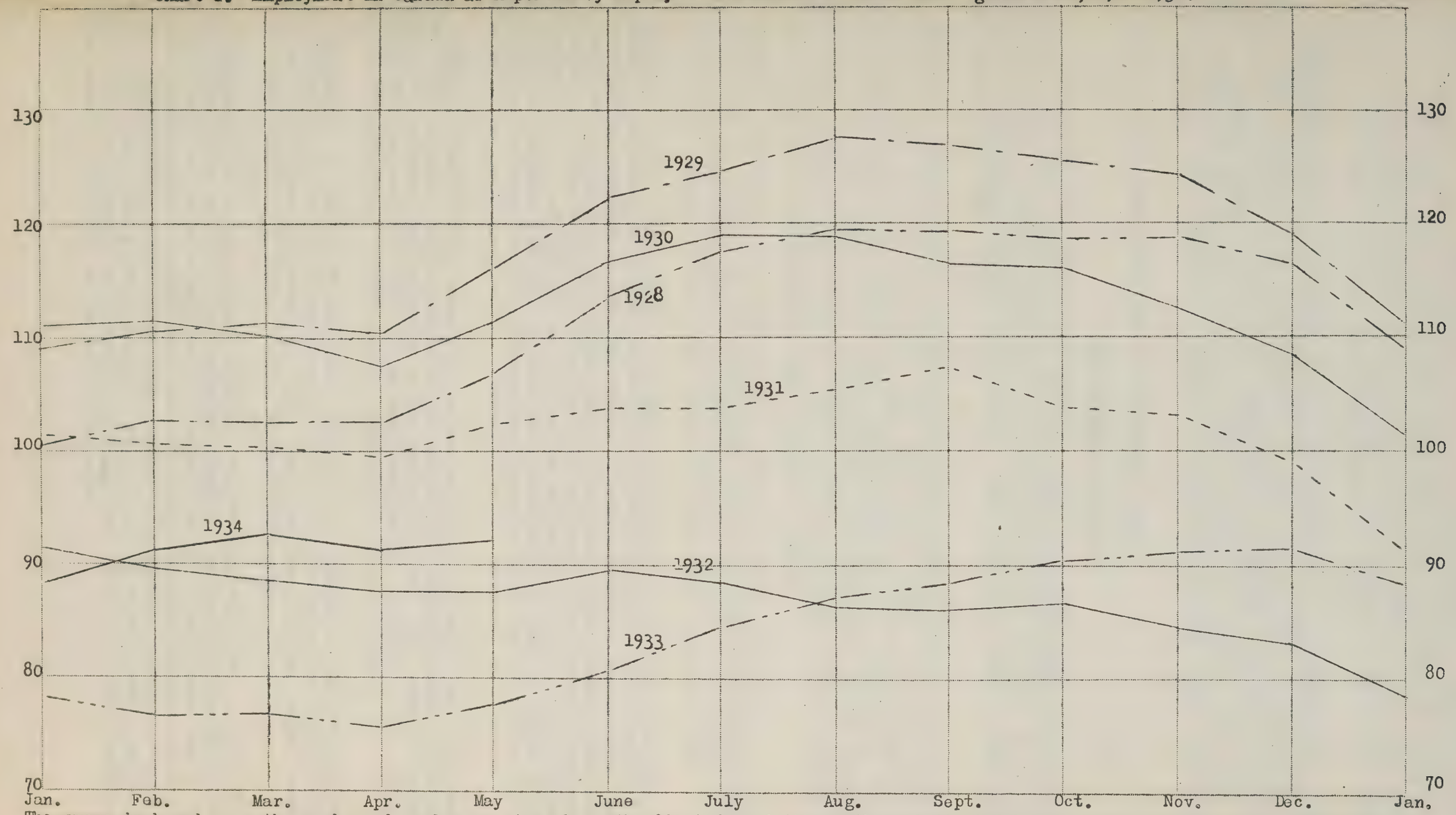
Heightened activity was reported in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was slightly unfavourable; the Maritime and Prairie Provinces showed the greatest gains in personnel. The situation in all five economic areas was better than on May 1, 1933.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the increase being larger than the average recorded on May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 98.3 on the date under review, was eighteen points higher than at the beginning of May in 1933; it was, in fact, higher than in any month of 1933, or of 1932, with the exception of January and February of that year. Six hundred and fourteen firms reported 69,429 employees, or 2,287 more than in their last return. Manufacturing(especially in fish-preserving factories), logging and highway construction reported gains, while coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released some workers, the declines in transportation being due to the falling-off of traffic at the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,046 employers with 232,925 persons, as against 231,303 in the preceding month. Large increases were noted in manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone plants), in mining, transportation and building construction; on the other hand, tobacco factories, logging camps, railway construction and services released workers. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then reported had provided work for many more persons than were added to the staffs of the firms making returns for May 1, 1934; the backward spring this year has militated against the opening up of seasonal activities. The general increase noted on the latest date was below the average indicated at the beginning of May in the last thirteen years.

Ontario.- Following three months of industrial expansion in Ontario, there was a slight slowing-up in activity on May 1. The decline, which was contrary to the usual seasonal movement on that date, was largely due to severe seasonal losses in logging, together with curtailment in retail trade and, more particularly, in work on the streets and roads, while work in certain northern construction camps was held up by spring freshets. Other industries, however, reported improvement, that in mining, building, transportation and manufactures being most marked. Within the manufacturing group, the largest gains were in iron and steel, but vegetable food, textile, lumber, pulp and paper and other factories also recorded considerable advances. The working forces of the 3,780 co-operating firms aggregated 373,610 employees, compared with 374,312 on Apr.1. Employment on May 1, 1933, had shown an increase, but the index then, at 79.5, was nineteen points lower than on the date under review. Except for the preceding month, when the index was fractionally higher, the May 1 figure (98.5) was higher than in any other month since December, 1931.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade showed greater activity; in the first-named, most of the gain occurred in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,283 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 104,437 persons on Apr. 1 to 107,135 on the date under review. This advance was more than twice as large as that registered at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index was some six points lower than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was not so extensive as that recorded on the same date of last year, but the index was then over sixteen points lower than on May 1, 1934, when it stood at 88.4. An aggregate payroll of 73,218 workers was indicated by the 867 firms furnishing data, who had 71,605 employees in the preceding month. Logging, railway construction, mining and manufacturing showed substantial improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and other food groups. Highway construction and retail trade, however, were not so active.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in each of these eight centres was better than on May 1, 1933.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and lumber-using factories, but tobacco works showed marked seasonal curtailment. Work on the streets and roads also declined considerably, while only small changes occurred in other groups. The 1,186 co-operating employers reported 122,620 persons on their payrolls, compared with 121,202 on Apr. 1. The level of employment was rather higher than on May 1, 1933, when employment had shown a greater increase.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 159 firms with 12,498 employees, as against 12,312 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while services released employees. The gain involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded on May 1, 1933, when the index was a few points lower.

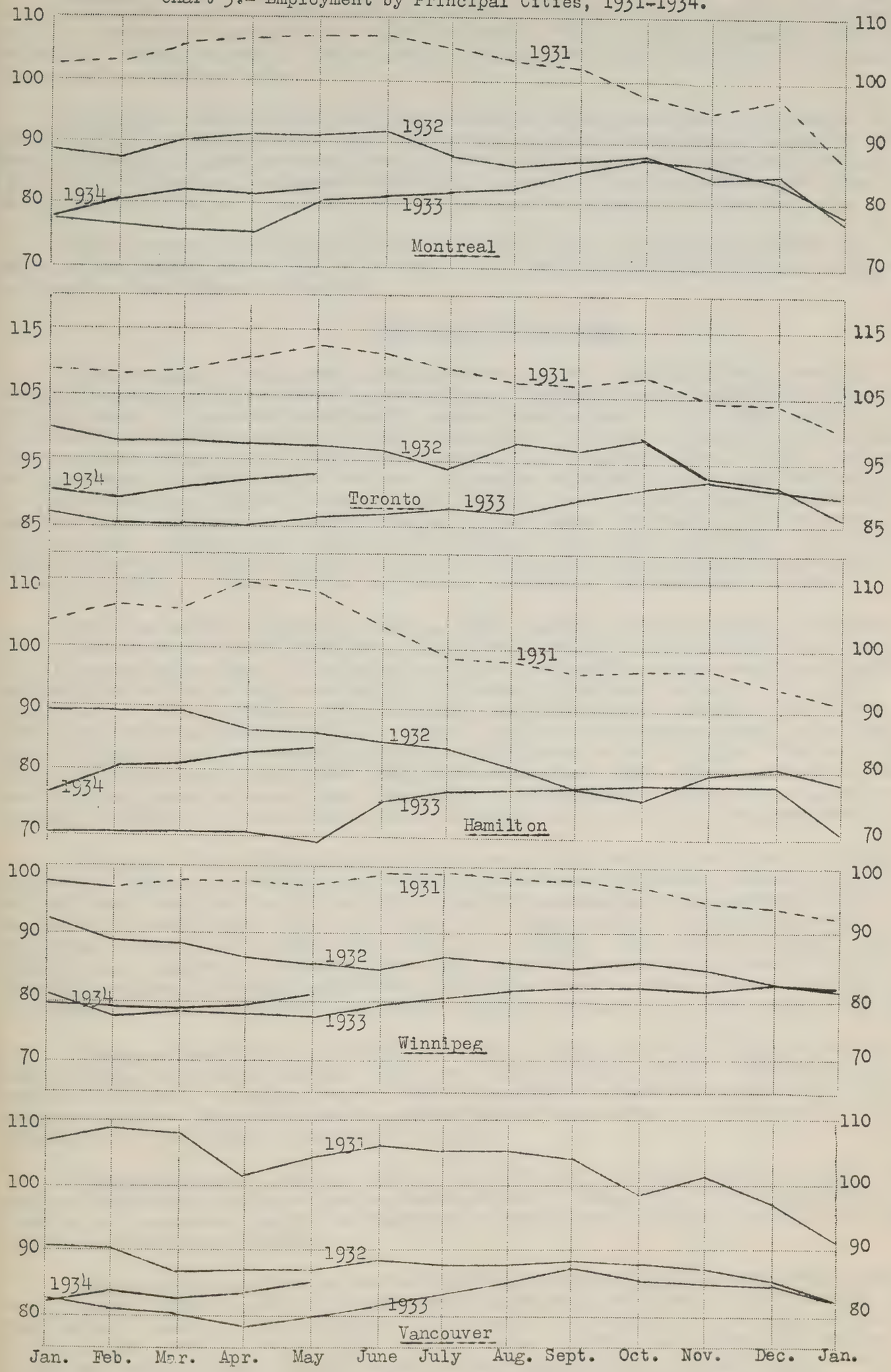
Toronto.- Local transportation, building construction and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while street construction and maintenance and trade afforded reduced employment. The improvement in manufacturing was general, but the iron and steel and printing and publishing divisions reported the greatest additions to staffs. According to data furnished by 1,267 employers, their payrolls aggregated 112,178 persons, as compared with 111,806 at the beginning of April. Rather larger gains had been indicated on May 1 of last year; employment was then in smaller volume, the index on the latest date (92.9) comparing favourably with that of 85.6 at the beginning of May in 1933.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered improvement in Ottawa, that in factory employment being most marked; the general advance in the city involved more workers than that noted at the beginning of May, 1933, when the index stood at 87.2 compared with 100.8 on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 163 firms employing 12,808 persons, compared with 12,450 on Apr.1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 26,759 was reported by the 256 co-operating establishments, who had 26,496 employees on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slightly brisker, and construction showed heightened activity. Employment was at a much higher level than in the same month of 1933, when a decline had been indicated.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 4,300 persons to their staffs since Jan. 1. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 154 employers with 14,598 workers, compared with 13,765 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. Much smaller additions to the payrolls had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1933; employment was then at a decidedly lower level, the index standing at 80.6 as compared with 109.3 on the date under review.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel and textile products) and transportation showed improvement, while other industries were generally unchanged. The 417 co-operating employers had 34,455 persons on their payrolls, compared with 33,811 on Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the food groups in particular showing improvement; other industries reported little general change in employment. According to data received from 371 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 26,949 persons, compared with 26,591 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a much smaller advance had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures at the beginning of May showed a further increase, which exceeded the average gain indicated on the same date in the last thirteen years; it was also considerably greater than on May 1, 1933, when the index, at 76.8, was 13.4 points lower than at the latest date. Returns were tabulated from 5,189 manufacturers having 449,991 employees, compared with 438,985 on Apr.1, 1934. The greatest improvement on May 1, as in the last few months, occurred in iron and steel works, but fish-preserving, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and vegetable food factories also reported large additions to staffs, ranging in each group from nearly 1,100 to over 1,500 persons. Smaller gains were made in chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, electrical apparatus and electric current plants. On the other hand, tobacco, rubber and musical instrument factories were slacker.

The advance which occurred on May 1, 1934, was the fourth consecutive increase made in manufacturing since midwinter. During this period of growing activity, over 51,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants, a gain comparing favourably with that of approximately 11,300 noted in the same period of 1933. The improvement so far recorded in 1934, exceeded that indicated in any other year since 1925. The index has risen from 80.0 on Jan. 1 to 90.2 on the latest date, or by 12.8 p.c.; the gain in the corresponding period of 1925 amounted to 14.7 p.c. The May 1,1934, index was higher than in any other month since September, 1931. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment in manufactures on June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that further improvement may be looked for in the next report.

Logging.- Very pronounced seasonal losses, on the whole, took place in logging, in spite of additions to staffs in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, those in the former being due to river-drives. The 279 co-operating firms employed 22,217 men, or 6,765 fewer than on Apr. 1. While the average change in employment in bush operations on May 1 in the years since 1921 is a decrease, that noted on the date under review is the largest yet recorded; that this is so, is partly due to delay in river-driving operations in Quebec and Ontario, resulting from the late spring. Nevertheless the index, at 80.5, was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year since 1927.

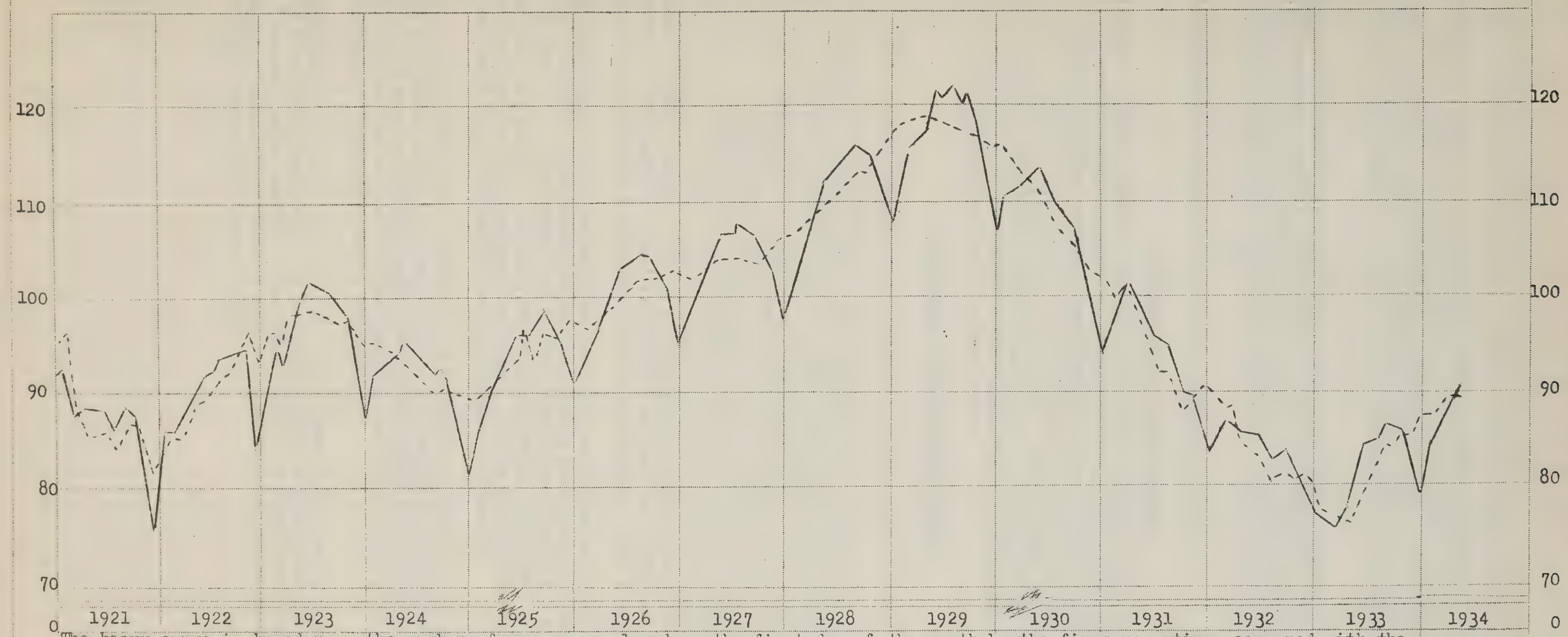
Mining.- Returns were received from 271 mine operators with 47,376 persons in their employ, practically the same number as in the preceding month. Coal-mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were more active. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 of 1933 or 1932, when reductions had been noted in mining as a whole.

Communications.- A minor increase was indicated in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,237 persons, or 25 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increased employment of a seasonal character, while local transportation was also brisker, and there was a small gain in steam railway operation. The general improvement in this group was not so marked as that noted on May 1, 1933, when the index, at 78.9, was fractionally higher. A combined working force of 92,730 employees was registered by the 385 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 89,627 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, but highway construction released workers, partly owing to the completion of the springtime street-clearing programmes of the cities. There were also reductions in operations at certain unemployment relief camps, where work was retarded by spring freshets. On the whole, the construction group experienced little general change,

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

according to 971 employers with 111,957 workers on May 1. A substantial increase had taken place on the same date in 1933, but the index was then many points lower.

Services.- Employment in the service group remained practically unchanged as compared with Apr.1, small gains in laundering and dry-cleaning plants being offset by minor losses in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 398 establishments employing 23,112 workers, as against 23,126 in their last report. Activity was greater than at the beginning of May in 1933, when general curtailment had been indicated.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in wholesale trade, but retailers released some workers, possibly as a result of the backward spring. One thousand and fifteen employers in this industry reduced their forces by 223 persons to 88,696 on the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May of last year; increases had then been recorded.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to nearly all industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.3 on Mar. 19, 1934, as compared with 18.2 on Feb. 19, 1934, and 21.9 on Mar. 20, 1933. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed numbered 2,148,195 on Apr. 23, a decline of 53,382 on the month and 549,439 on the year. The number of insured persons in employment in April is given as 10,140,000, the largest number in recent years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 1.9 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 20,883 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, having in April 3,646,492 employees. There was widespread improvement from March to April, 66 industries showing increased employment. The index, based on the average for the years 1925-27 as 100, stood at 82.3, compared with 80.8 in March, 1934, and 59.9 in April, 1933. Improvement in April as compared with the preceding month occurred in the food, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, rubber and some other industries, while textile and a few other groups were slightly slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were losses in coal-mining, but gains in other branches of mining, in telephones and telegraphs, power and light, dyeing and cleaning, building, trade and other groups.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,391 representative establishments show that they employed 239,053 persons in April, or 2,252 more than in March, an advance of 1.0 p.c. The largest increases occurred in boot and shoe, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply factories, and in foundries and machine shops. On the other hand, dyeing and finishing textile and woollen and worsted factories showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Industrial conditions in Illinois continued to improve in April, according to reports from 3,192 employers, whose staffs aggregated 379,464 persons, an increase of 1.8 p.c. as compared with March. The index (1925-26-27=100) stood at 71.0 in April, 1934, while in April of last year it was 56.2. There were gains in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- A preliminary tabulation of data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin shows that employment was 2.7 p.c. higher in April than in March, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The final index in manufacturing for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 79.3, as compared with 77.2 in February, 1934, and 58.6 in March, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
Jan.1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb.1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar.1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr.1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.1	27.2	43.6	12.5	8.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1934.								
	14.3	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.1	1.7	4.0	3.1

Note: The Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1934.	100.0	52.6	2.6	5.5	2.4	10.7	13.1	2.7	10.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
MANUFACTURING	52.6	90.2	88.1	76.8	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8
Animal products - edible	2.2	103.2	95.4	97.7	97.1	103.3	106.7	110.0
Fur and products	.2	76.9	73.5	72.9	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3
Leather and products	2.4	99.9	99.5	87.8	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	106.7	106.4	95.4	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4
Lumber and products	3.9	63.2	60.3	49.1	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	51.8	48.5	37.3	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8
Furniture	.8	74.2	72.9	62.9	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5
Other lumber products	1.1	90.5	87.1	75.1	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8
Musical instruments	.1	27.3	33.0	22.6	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	92.4	88.9	88.0	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.4	90.3	88.3	82.1	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8
Pulp and paper	2.8	79.1	75.9	67.9	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6
Paper products	.9	103.4	101.0	93.4	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.8	100.5	97.4	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0
Rubber products	1.4	92.3	93.0	74.8	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7
Textile products	10.9	110.7	109.3	91.5	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	124.8	122.9	95.4	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	89.7	88.5	67.1	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.8	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0
Silk and silk goods	1.1	481.7	465.4	373.1	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	120.4	118.2	100.0	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	96.7	95.9	87.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4
Other textile products	1.1	95.0	94.5	77.9	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	108.5	116.4	105.4	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0
Tobacco	.9	100.4	114.2	102.9	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	119.2	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	136.7	136.4	100.0	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	125.2	118.1	109.4	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.1	57.6	50.2	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1
Electric current	1.5	105.8	105.0	108.4	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	100.5	97.8	84.1	116.5	137.8	159.5	136.0
Iron and steel products	11.6	75.7	73.4	60.8	70.5	98.9	118.8	137.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.8	88.8	43.1	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	76.3	73.3	61.3	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9
Agricultural implements	.5	45.4	43.8	33.4	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2
Land vehicles	5.6	79.4	77.0	70.4	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0
Automobiles and parts	1.9	116.8	105.5	78.6	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	51.2	57.1	54.6	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7
Heating appliances	.4	85.0	80.9	65.2	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	56.5	53.0	45.8	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.2	77.9	62.5	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9
Other iron and steel products	1.6	75.5	72.4	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	106.5	103.5	75.1	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	129.7	126.9	114.8	119.4	123.6	146.7	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	109.4	107.9	90.8	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5
LOGGING	2.6	80.5	104.9	35.1	32.5	55.9	63.5	75.8
MINING	5.5	103.6	103.3	89.9	97.9	106.0	114.1	115.6
Coal	2.6	80.6	84.3	78.0	89.4	92.3	95.6	101.5
Metallic ores	2.3	169.5	165.4	133.7	131.1	137.9	149.3	132.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	80.5	71.2	59.5	73.1	105.0	127.2	142.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	76.9	76.8	83.7	94.1	104.0	117.3	117.3
Telegraphs	.5	84.3	83.4	80.2	96.6	101.5	111.4	118.6
Telephones	1.9	75.0	75.1	84.6	93.5	104.5	118.7	116.9
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	78.5	75.9	78.9	84.3	96.6	104.3	108.1
Street railways and cartage	2.8	109.2	107.4	113.9	112.3	119.1	121.8	119.6
Steam railways	6.5	70.7	70.6	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1	106.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	75.4	60.0	88.0	82.0	98.1	102.9	104.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	95.8	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6	112.0	112.0
Building	2.0	42.5	38.6	28.4	58.5	106.7	127.6	114.3
Highway	8.3	192.6	201.9	97.4	130.7	135.4	101.2	77.9
Railway	2.8	59.8	56.2	60.5	65.8	82.0	101.5	123.2
SERVICES	2.7	111.7	111.8	99.9	114.7	123.1	128.9	121.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	108.7	109.1	93.1	107.4	118.3	125.6	113.8
Professional	.2	120.8	121.7	121.7	130.3	124.6	126.3	126.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	114.3	113.9	104.9	121.4	129.6	135.2	133.5
TRADE	10.4	115.6	116.1	108.6	116.2	123.3	125.6	124.0
Retail	7.7	122.2	123.4	114.7	123.0	130.3	129.9	128.8
Wholesale	2.7	100.5	98.9	94.9	101.0	107.7	116.0	113.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	92.0	91.3	77.6	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.4	89.7	84.9	70.6	76.0	95.4	107.9	106.2
Lumber products	3.8	64.6	60.0	36.5	47.9	56.3	73.6	74.4
Pulp and paper	4.9	130.2	133.8	115.3	112.8	141.3	165.4	114.9
Textile products	4.5	86.5	85.5	69.5	80.3	74.9	87.9	96.9
Iron and steel	10.6	90.1	88.8	65.5	64.2	106.2	119.3	128.4
Other manufactures	9.6	90.5	76.9	79.4	89.9	98.6	104.0	101.1
Logging	5.3	177.5	159.4	35.9	31.7	49.8	41.1	69.1
Mining	20.4	95.5	96.2	91.0	99.2	106.3	108.4	108.1
Communications	2.4	78.5	78.2	83.1	92.1	114.1	111.4	110.4
Transportation	15.0	90.4	95.1	84.9	94.1	112.2	130.5	121.5
Construction	15.0	115.3	101.2	82.2	92.3	113.7	127.3	98.6
Services	1.6	148.8	143.6	137.1	165.0	178.4	132.8	142.8
Trade	6.9	107.8	108.2	98.4	107.9	116.7	117.1	112.7
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	98.3	95.1	80.3	87.8	104.0	113.1	108.3
Quebec Manufacturing	63.3	91.8	90.5	79.9	89.5	104.0	111.4	113.9
Lumber products	3.4	74.7	66.5	57.2	61.9	89.7	90.3	101.7
Pulp and paper	8.4	85.1	81.3	75.2	81.4	89.4	104.3	107.9
Textile products	19.2	115.6	114.6	93.2	102.8	103.7	106.0	108.5
Iron and steel	9.5	67.3	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0	116.1	126.6
Other manufactures	22.8	95.7	95.9	87.5	98.9	113.6	119.4	114.6
Logging	3.3	93.9	132.9	44.9	39.7	88.6	64.4	72.8
Mining	2.2	118.4	110.2	89.6	91.7	110.1	139.6	139.3
Communications	2.0	69.5	70.1	80.6	92.3	101.9	116.9	123.0
Transportation	10.7	76.2	70.2	79.6	81.0	91.2	90.7	96.2
Construction	7.4	45.2	44.9	37.6	66.7	96.0	90.1	77.0
Services	2.4	95.4	98.4	87.0	97.3	108.6	108.1	105.7
Trade	8.7	127.3	126.9	119.0	126.9	129.7	127.7	130.3
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	85.5	85.1	75.4	86.0	102.3	106.1	107.3
Ontario Manufacturing	58.9	91.2	88.9	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1	126.1
Lumber products	3.4	58.8	55.9	49.1	62.7	84.7	99.9	114.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	91.1	89.9	84.0	89.2	99.5	111.5	112.1
Textile products	11.4	108.0	106.5	91.9	100.5	103.6	105.2	112.7
Iron and steel	14.9	79.4	75.7	57.6	70.3	96.5	121.4	148.6
Other manufactures	22.7	101.7	100.0	88.0	97.3	105.8	113.8	120.1
Logging	1.5	62.1	102.0	22.2	13.5	32.5	45.0	57.4
Mining	3.8	146.2	144.2	116.4	119.8	135.7	149.2	136.1
Communications	2.2	75.2	74.7	82.6	92.5	101.8	118.0	117.5
Transportation	6.9	72.4	68.8	74.4	83.2	95.1	108.1	111.0
Construction	14.3	150.0	161.0	74.9	95.5	120.0	133.6	138.1
Services	2.8	138.9	138.2	122.7	138.8	144.4	157.8	133.3
Trade	9.6	121.9	123.3	115.8	121.6	130.5	130.8	124.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	98.5	98.7	79.5	89.5	103.8	115.7	123.8
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	30.5	87.3	84.3	83.0	89.0	104.1	117.5	122.2
Lumber products	1.8	69.9	65.1	70.1	76.8	97.4	130.6	140.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	84.3	83.9	83.8	90.4	101.0	113.9	111.3
Textile products	2.3	116.9	109.7	96.2	100.4	102.5	104.5	116.2
Iron and steel	10.8	72.3	70.3	71.5	76.6	97.7	111.9	120.9
Other manufactures	12.6	105.9	102.1	98.0	105.2	115.1	125.2	124.7
Logging	1.0	71.7	113.2	24.4	37.2	14.1	32.9	40.1
Mining	7.0	85.9	94.4	81.2	94.6	94.6	92.1	102.6
Communications	2.9	82.6	82.0	84.3	97.6	103.9	111.8	112.7
Transportation	20.7	82.2	81.3	80.4	83.7	97.2	104.0	112.2
Construction	15.6	72.0	61.9	58.6	71.8	90.0	100.3	133.8
Services	3.3	89.2	88.1	83.6	98.6	109.6	118.3	126.1
Trade	19.0	102.0	101.0	96.0	105.6	113.5	121.0	123.7
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	85.4	83.3	79.2	87.6	100.0	109.2	119.7
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.3	79.8	77.9	66.4	70.8	90.2	109.4	111.2
Lumber products	10.6	59.5	61.8	42.2	49.9	64.2	99.4	105.7
Pulp and paper	5.5	94.1	92.0	86.0	88.7	107.5	106.4	100.4
Textile products	1.1	98.6	99.3	79.4	104.1	109.9	117.3	122.8
Iron and steel	3.3	64.3	64.7	55.3	62.0	97.1	122.3	117.5
Other manufactures	15.8	101.5	93.7	89.5	83.6	110.2	117.4	119.4
Logging	6.0	61.7	58.6	42.1	47.4	59.1	98.3	110.1
Mining	8.4	77.5	72.3	64.7	75.1	79.8	93.0	106.1
Communications	3.5	92.0	92.8	94.8	102.0	110.5	128.8	114.3
Transportation	12.8	83.4	82.9	81.5	89.7	99.9	108.0	110.2
Construction	19.5	131.6	128.4	83.7	119.4	121.3	133.1	114.7
Services	3.5	94.4	93.5	78.8	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0
Trade	10.0	106.2	108.1	97.1	105.9	112.1	118.2	118.0
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	88.4	86.6	72.2	82.7	96.1	110.7	111.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1934	Apr. 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.2	85.3	85.2	78.5	88.4	106.2	113.5	114.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	95.0	97.1	96.7	95.1	111.5	105.1	99.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	98.1	98.3	96.1	103.5	107.9	113.2	110.2
Textiles	15.5	95.8	94.4	83.5	92.5	96.3	97.6	98.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	103.5	112.4	106.9	125.6	112.0	120.4	117.5
Iron and steel	13.3	64.8	65.2	60.2	67.6	103.2	120.9	135.2
Other manufactures	21.4	86.8	84.9	77.3	90.2	111.4	118.1	112.3
Communications	3.0	63.3	63.5	75.1	84.6	91.9	107.0	122.4
Transportation	9.9	83.0	72.7	92.3	88.7	96.5	88.6	103.6
Construction	5.1	39.6	42.9	42.8	85.2	106.4	91.0	102.5
Trade	13.3	120.5	120.0	115.5	122.2	128.7	127.3	127.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.9	82.1	79.5	91.1	107.0	110.3	114.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.1	97.0	95.4	93.7	107.3	121.0	114.8	116.3
Leather products	21.3	106.9	108.0	106.8	116.4	127.9	99.0	101.0
Other manufactures	39.8	92.4	89.5	87.6	102.9	117.2	122.1	124.4
Transportation	13.5	103.6	96.3	99.3	107.7	115.5	114.9	103.2
Construction	8.5	94.2	90.4	98.0	73.7	184.6	126.5	148.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.3	95.4	93.7	104.0	125.7	115.3	117.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.6	89.1	88.0	80.8	91.4	104.5	112.0	118.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	100.9	99.6	99.5	104.1	118.1	117.4	114.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	106.8	104.7	99.5	105.7	114.1	120.2	119.7
Textiles	12.6	90.7	90.4	84.3	90.9	105.1	110.1	108.3
Iron and steel	8.9	66.1	65.0	54.7	71.4	95.3	116.3	150.5
Other manufactures	25.5	91.8	90.3	81.8	94.2	102.0	107.4	111.4
Communications	3.4	68.9	68.8	74.5	85.5	93.7	105.4	111.3
Transportation	6.2	89.0	86.8	93.7	99.8	127.4	135.2	129.9
Construction	3.0	58.0	68.1	41.4	92.6	120.3	137.6	142.6
Trade	21.5	118.7	119.4	111.9	118.7	128.9	125.0	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.9	92.7	85.6	97.5	111.4	117.8	120.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.7	84.4	80.1	75.9	85.5	105.8	117.6	119.8
Lumber products	5.0	53.9	43.0	34.5	46.7	65.3	118.2	124.1
Pulp and paper	16.1	85.6	81.6	74.4	84.6	108.2	109.8	112.2
Other manufactures	23.6	94.8	92.6	92.1	101.1	121.5	124.2	124.9
Construction	16.9	160.2	153.7	81.4	153.7	203.8	157.2	179.5
Trade	14.7	112.2	113.0	108.4	111.4	117.3	127.4	118.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.8	97.6	87.2	102.5	123.4	125.3	123.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.1	81.6	81.3	65.8	77.8	97.1	114.8	128.4
Textiles	21.4	89.8	88.1	72.0	81.6	84.8	91.8	102.5
Electrical apparatus	9.6	83.3	82.7	71.3	96.3	111.9	127.2	133.9
Iron and steel	25.4	67.6	68.3	47.5	56.1	93.4	128.1	150.6
Other manufactures	23.7	94.2	93.8	85.2	98.5	107.5	111.3	117.2
Construction	3.2	53.2	44.8	43.9	169.2	259.1	173.4	219.2
Trade	8.6	112.7	113.2	96.5	106.3	118.1	129.2	127.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	83.9	83.0	69.4	86.9	108.0	118.4	130.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.1	117.8	109.8	82.1	90.3	106.8	147.4	195.0
Iron and steel	67.3	118.2	108.2	77.0	85.9	103.8	150.5	206.7
Other manufactures	17.8	116.5	115.6	103.3	108.1	118.7	135.1	148.2
Construction	1.1	18.9	16.2	18.1	18.1	57.7	181.9	164.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	109.3	102.9	80.6	88.3	105.5	150.5	189.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.1	87.0	84.5	81.8	86.8	101.7	118.6	121.5
Animal products - edible	5.6	108.3	106.9	95.7	101.7	101.0	106.0	105.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	103.3	100.8	102.6	109.1	103.0	110.3	107.2
Printing and publishing	5.7	91.6	92.0	91.4	99.4	105.3	117.3	117.2
Textiles	6.1	122.9	115.6	95.7	100.7	104.8	107.0	120.2
Other manufactures	28.6	76.7	74.3	74.3	78.9	99.2	128.3	131.7
Transportation	10.2	71.6	69.6	71.0	75.4	84.7	95.7	101.4
Construction	1.6	20.9	20.8	19.5	48.8	54.9	32.8	47.1
Trade	30.3	88.5	87.8	83.1	95.2	102.3	108.8	113.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.2	79.7	77.0	86.1	97.1	105.7	110.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.0	85.4	82.5	73.9	80.1	96.8	106.6	106.1
Lumber products	7.7	54.4	55.2	44.8	43.8	57.6	78.4	88.0
Other manufactures	30.3	99.8	95.1	87.7	96.2	116.4	121.2	115.6
Communications	8.0	91.4	91.6	94.4	101.0	110.0	103.6	112.1
Transportation	19.4	92.0	92.7	91.7	96.3	105.2	111.2	113.1
Construction	5.1	36.6	36.4	40.4	60.3	108.7	88.5	96.3
Services	6.8	94.6	94.0	76.8	91.5	102.6	111.1	111.1
Trade	22.7	109.2	109.1	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4	119.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.9	84.8	79.2	87.6	104.6	110.8	109.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

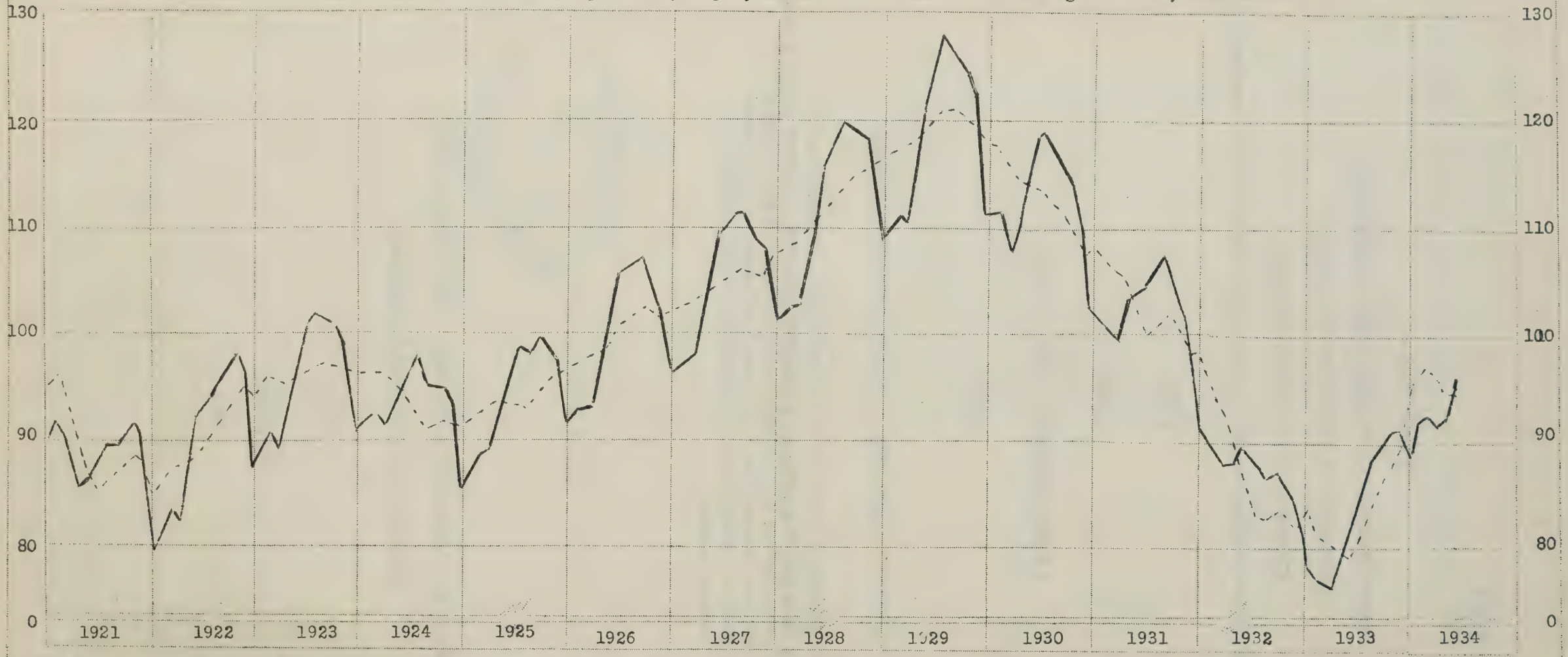
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued June 26, 1934.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.).
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,640 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 856,548 on May 1 to 899,286 at the beginning of June, or by 42,738 persons. This gain of five per cent in the month was considerably larger than that reported on the same date in 1933 and was more than twice as great as the increase reported in either 1932 or 1931. The index on June 1, 1934, stood at 96.6, as compared with 92.0 in the preceding month, and 80.7 on June 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index (average 1926=100) was as follows:- 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The increase on June 1,1934, considerably exceeded the average increase indicated between May and June in the years since 1920.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing industries, all the major groups also showed improvement. There was lowered employment only in logging, and this was of a seasonal character. Trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movement indicated on the corresponding date in 1933. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, and was greater than on June 1 of last year, partly owing to unemployment relief work on the highways.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

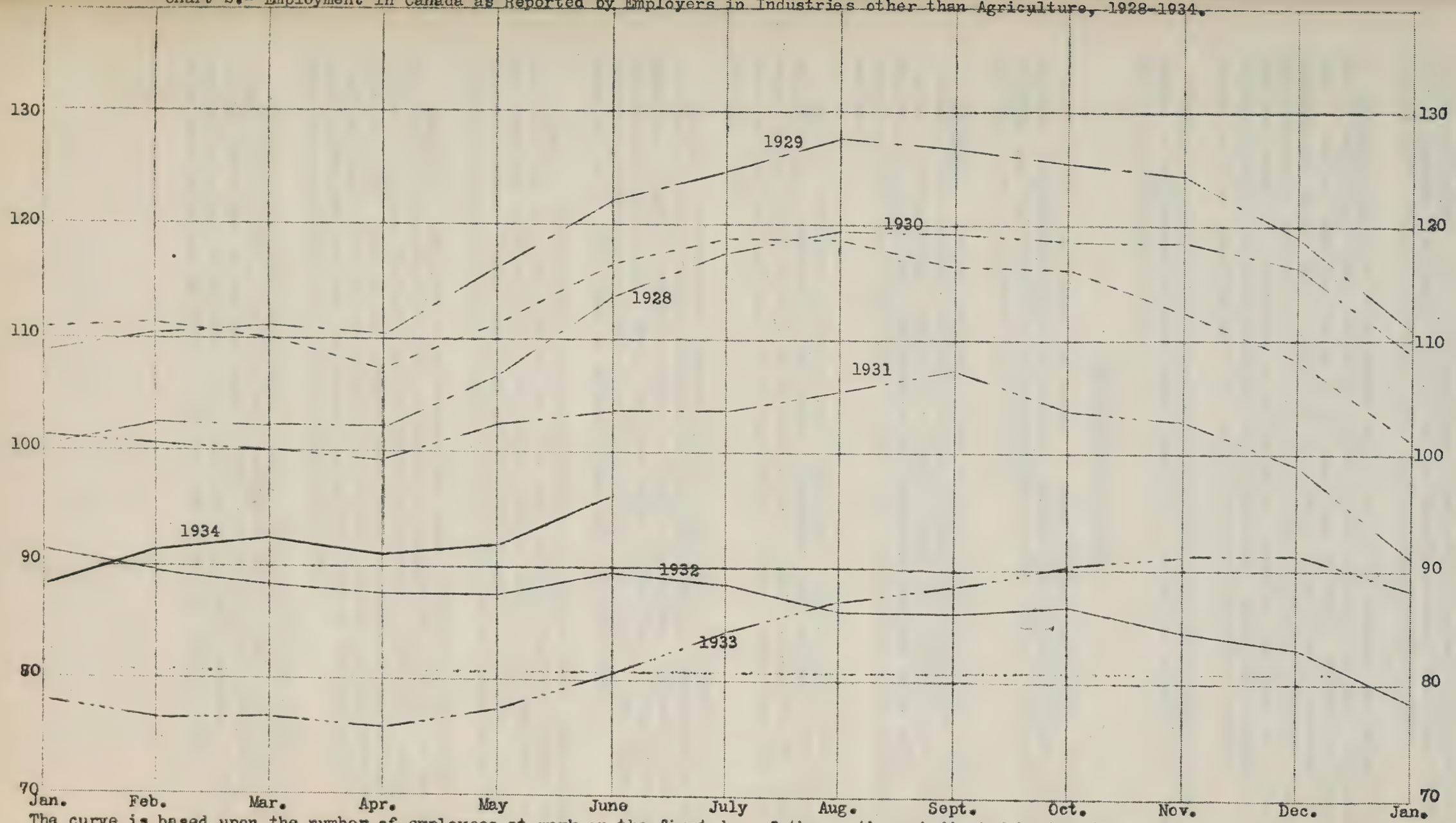
Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Slight gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 619 employers with a combined working force of 69,565 persons, as compared with 69,475 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions), and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in considerably larger volume than on June 1, 1933.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, clay, glass and stone, textile, iron and steel, mineral product and food factories reported the greatest improvement, while leather, tobacco and wood distillates were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for considerably more persons than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower. Statements were tabulated from 2,076 firms employing 247,876 workers on June 1, or 14,760 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1933, when the index was over twenty points lower. The payrolls of the 3,786 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,760 employees, as against 373,518 on May 1. Construction registered the greatest expansion and manufacturing also showed a large increase; the metal, food, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in mining, transportation, services and trade.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services, logging and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 112,271 persons, as against 107,159 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1933, and the index then was lower.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 73,814 workers was employed by the 877 reporting firms, which had 73,280 at the beginning of May. This increase was smaller than that noted on the same date in 1933. The index of employment, however, was higher than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in edible animal products, but there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, communications and logging recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931, the curves being plotted from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,212 co-operating firms employed 127,823 persons, an increase of 4,968 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and iron and steel products, reported increases, and construction and transportation were also busier. The index, at 86.3, was higher than in June, 1933, and the gains then indicated were smaller.

Quebec.- Continued increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 159 establishments having 12,687 workers, as against 12,485 in the preceding month. Larger advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

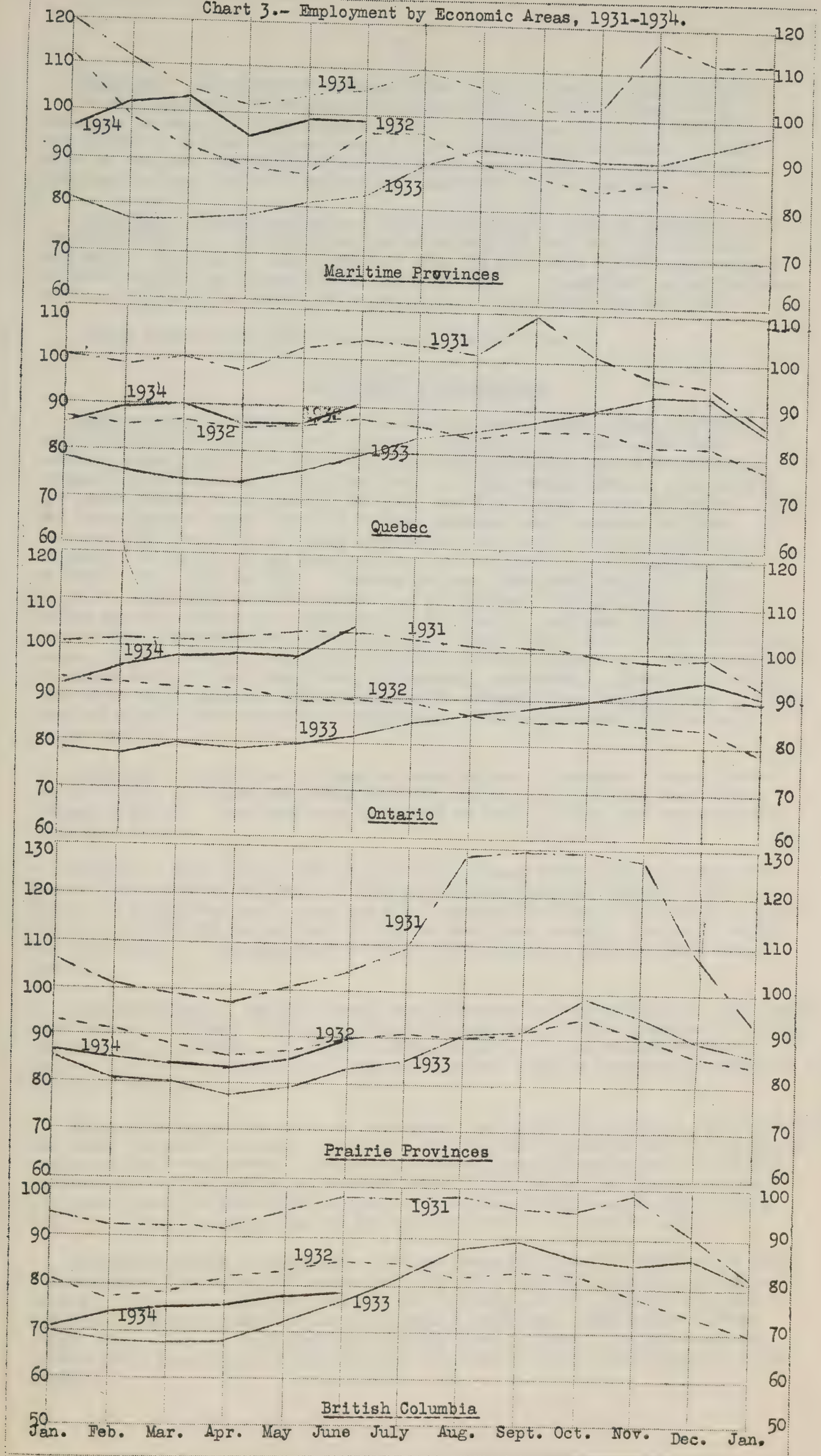
Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,277 employers in Toronto with 113,285 persons on their payrolls, compared with 112,138 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile factories, but large gains in food, printing and publishing, textile and some other industries. Firms in transportation, services and trade also increased their employees. The index was higher than on June 1, 1933, when an expansion had also been indicated.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing showed heightened activity in Ottawa, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. The gain, however, was not so great as at the beginning of June of last year, when a larger increase had occurred. A combined working force of 13,038 employees was recorded on June 1, 1934, by the 163 co-operating firms, who had had 12,824 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 256 employers reported 27,608 workers on their paylists, as compared with 26,748 at the beginning of May. This was the most decided increase for June 1, since 1923, except in 1928 and 1933. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants, while construction was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when an exceptionally large increase was shown.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 153 firms with 14,297 employees, or 268 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been registered on June 1, 1933, and employment was then in lesser volume.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 34,791 persons was indicated by the 419 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 34,423 employees on May 1. This increase was not so large as the one noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed only slight changes.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and services reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in food and iron and steel factories. Statements were tabulated from 370 employers with 27,035 workers in their employ, as compared with 26,853 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index was then lower.

Index numbers for cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since Feb. 1, 1930, except Feb. 1, 1934, while the index number of employment, at 93.2, was the highest since September, 1931. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; the advance also exceeded that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922, 1923, 1928 and 1933. Statements were tabulated from 5,225 manufacturers employing 464,879 operatives, as compared with 450,068 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in lumber and pulp and paper were particularly noteworthy. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in larger volume than on June 1, 1933, though the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a larger scale.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease. Returns were received from 268 firms employing 20,733 workers, or 1,578 less than in the preceding month. Gains had been indicated on June 1, 1933, but the index was then much lower.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were busier, but activity in the coal fields showed a seasonal decrease. The operators making returns, numbering 271, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 48,507, as against 47,310 in their last return. Gains in staffs had been noted on the same date in 1933, but employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- An improvement was indicated in telephones, and telegraphs also showed a slightly upward tendency; 83 companies in the communication group reported 20,530 workers, or 293 more than on May 1. Employment was more active than at the beginning of June of last year, when a decrease in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, and street and electric railways also increased the number of their employees. Data were received from 381 employers with 94,810 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 92,608 on May 1. This increase involved a much larger number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1933, when the index was lower than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this group, in which 971 contractors reported 136,054 employees, as compared with 111,730 in the preceding month. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1, 1933; however, a considerable proportion of the increase recorded is due to unemployment relief works.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 411 firms employing 24,103 persons, as compared with 23,342 on May 1. The index in this group was higher than on the same date in 1933, although the gains then indicated had been on a larger scale.

Trade.- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 1,030 establishments reported 89,670 employees, or 728 more than in their last return. An increase had also occurred on June 1, 1933, when the index was lower. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in retail houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 23, 1934, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.7 on Apr. 23, 1934, as compared with 17.3 on Mar. 19, 1934, while on Apr. 24, 1933, the percentage was 21.3. Recent press reports state that there were 2,090,381 persons registered as unemployed on May 14, or 57,814 fewer than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased slightly in May, as compared with April, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 22,705 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 3,810,136 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1923-24-25=100) stood at 82.4, compared with 82.3 in April, 1934 and with 62.6 in May, 1933. Increases in employment were shown in 48 of the 90 industries surveyed. During May, there were important gains in the food, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, and paper and printing industries. On the other hand, leather, rubber, tobacco, clothing and chemical factories were slacker.

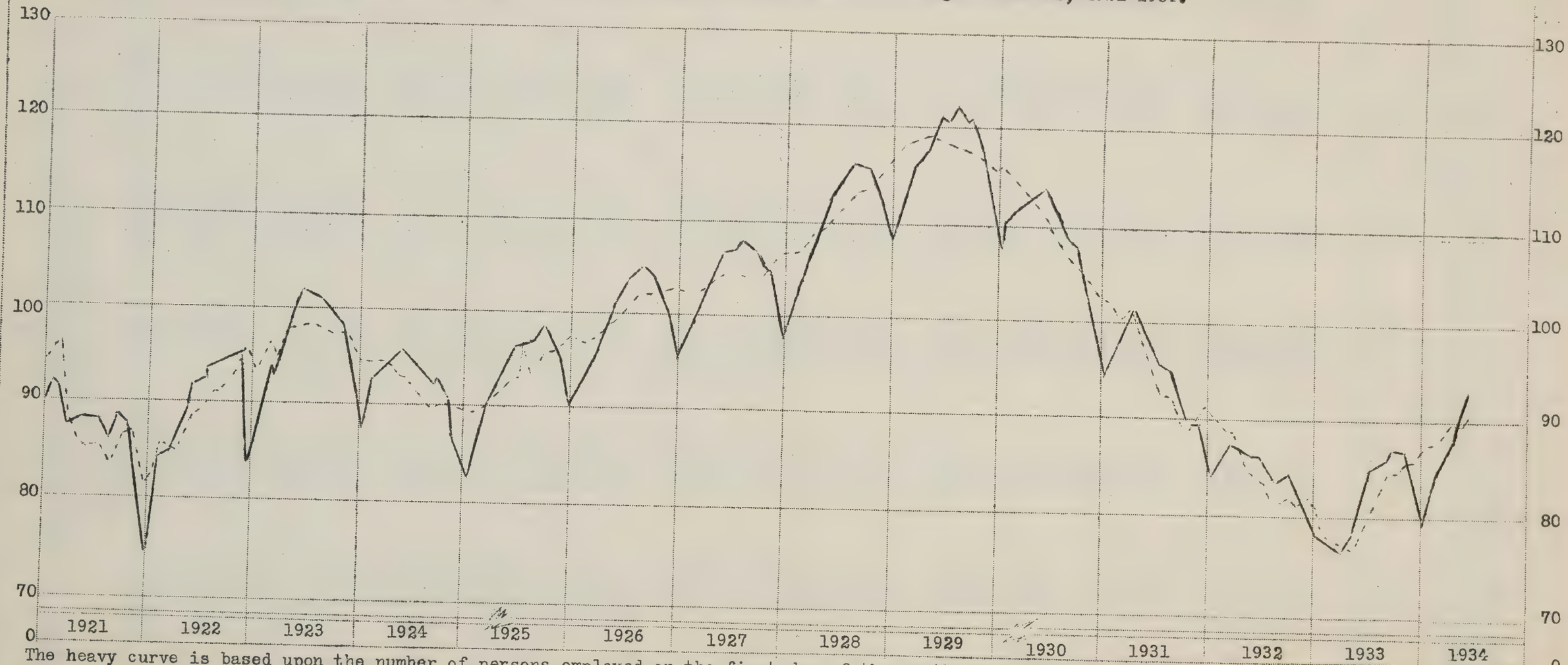
The general improvement in the employment situation between April and May was also reflected in a number of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The largest gains occurred in quarries and non-metallic mines. Building construction, anthracite and bituminous coal-mining, dyeing and cleaning and some other industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, metalliferous mining and canning and preserving and a few other groups reported reductions in personnel.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York increased 1.7 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. The upward trend was not as widespread as in May, 1933, due to somewhat larger than usual seasonal drops in the clothing and textile groups, four major industrial groups showing improvement, while seven reported decreased activity. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 71.9; this was about 25.9 p.c. higher than in May, 1933. The food, tobacco, stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paint industries recorded improvement in May 1934, as compared with April, while metal, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods and clothing and millinery factories showed seasonal losses.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,488 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 241,231 persons in May, as compared with 245,355 in April, a decrease of 1.7 p.c. There were gains in paper and wood pulp and rubber goods factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 2.1 p.c., and in manufacturing 2.4 p.c. during May as compared with April. This is the fourth consecutive gain reported. Clay, glass and stone, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, printing and paper, fur and leather and food factories reported large increases as compared with the preceding month.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1934.	100.0	7.7	27.6	44.0	12.5	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1934.	14.2	1.4	12.6	1.4	3.1	1.6	3.9	3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1934.	100.0	51.7	2.3	5.4	2.3	10.5	15.1	2.7	10.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1934	May 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929
MANUFACTURING	51.7	93.2	90.2	80.0	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2
Animal products-edible	2.4	115.8	103.2	110.4	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5
Fur and products	.2	36.5	76.9	87.1	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5
Leather and products	2.2	93.9	99.9	91.7	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	105.9	106.7	100.1	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6
Lumber and products	4.1	71.1	63.2	56.4	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	61.9	51.8	45.8	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6
Furniture	.7	75.1	74.2	66.5	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7
Other lumber products	1.1	98.2	90.5	81.4	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6
Musical instruments	.1	30.4	27.3	22.9	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.3	92.4	93.5	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	93.6	90.3	85.7	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	84.5	79.1	72.6	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7
Paper products	.9	105.7	103.4	97.1	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	100.7	100.8	99.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0
Rubber products	1.4	96.7	92.3	76.2	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6
Textile products	10.4	10[illegible].8	1[illegible]0.7	93.6	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	125.6	124.8	102.4	107.0	102.8	97.3	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	93.0	89.7	74.1	80.4	81.5	86.1	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	125.8	128.8	107.4	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	491.8	481.7	367.3	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.4	120.4	101.3	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	94.2	96.7	84.6	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2
Other textile products	1.1	96.7	95.0	79.2	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	107.0	108.5	102.5	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2
Tobacco	.9	99.7	100.4	98.2	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.6	116.6	119.2	107.9	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	121.4	136.7	100.2	78.8	107.0	138.1	186.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	123.5	125.2	111.1	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	73.5	64.1	51.9	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3
Electric current	1.5	107.9	105.8	112.1	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.5	100.5	84.0	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0
Iron and steel products	11.3	77.1	75.7	61.7	69.4	92.2	115.8	133.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	92.2	91.8	53.4	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	78.9	76.3	62.8	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3
Agricultural implements	.5	47.0	45.4	33.5	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9
Land vehicles	5.3	78.8	79.4	68.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5
Automobiles and parts	1.8	117.7	116.8	75.0	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	51.2	50.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2
Heating appliances	.4	88.1	85.0	70.0	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.5	63.8	56.5	46.4	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	79.7	77.2	61.2	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	79.1	75.5	63.4	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.0	106.5	81.0	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	134.5	129.7	121.9	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7
Miscellaneous	.5	112.5	109.4	97.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2
LOGGING	2.3	75.0	80.5	40.7	37.9	53.3	90.0	92.7
MINING	5.4	106.2	103.6	91.4	96.8	105.3	115.6	115.8
Coal	2.4	79.7	80.6	78.2	86.5	92.2	96.4	99.3
Metallic ores	2.3	175.2	169.5	135.9	133.0	139.4	148.8	138.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	91.3	80.5	65.3	74.4	97.7	135.3	140.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	78.0	76.9	83.2	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9
Telegraphs	.5	85.5	84.3	81.7	98.0	106.2	119.9	126.8
Telephones	1.8	76.1	75.0	83.6	93.1	104.3	119.5	119.3
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	80.3	78.5	79.0	85.5	98.6	108.0	113.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	110.4	109.2	113.4	113.1	121.0	124.1	125.1
Steam railways	6.3	71.4	70.7	67.8	77.1	92.2	101.7	109.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	83.6	75.4	89.1	91.4	101.7	118.3	120.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.1	116.7	95.8	67.8	92.9	121.8	137.0	144.6
Building	2.1	47.8	42.5	33.8	62.9	113.8	140.8	134.7
Highway	9.9	242.8	192.6	106.7	147.7	159.7	177.2	144.3
Railway	3.1	69.5	59.8	66.3	74.0	97.7	114.8	154.2
SERVICES	2.7	115.4	111.7	106.2	116.8	125.9	134.7	131.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.1	108.7	100.6	111.1	125.5	136.4	131.9
Professional	.2	119.0	120.8	118.6	129.4	125.2	126.8	122.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	118.2	114.3	111.5	121.9	126.6	134.3	132.5
TRADE	10.0	116.5	115.6	109.1	116.1	124.0	127.6	126.0
Retail	7.4	123.0	122.2	114.9	122.1	130.9	132.2	130.8
Wholesale	2.6	101.4	100.5	96.0	102.4	108.5	117.2	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.6	92.0	80.7	89.1	103.6	116.5	122.2

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1934	May 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929
Maritime Provinces-All Manufacturing	37.7	101.2	89.7	79.3	84.5	99.2	114.8	117.4
Lumber products	5.1	87.0	64.6	46.2	57.8	70.7	109.7	111.4
Pulp and paper	5.6	149.9	130.2	125.7	132.3	137.9	167.1	117.1
Textile products	4.6	88.0	86.5	74.3	78.6	84.3	87.4	95.5
Iron and steel	11.1	95.0	90.1	66.6	61.7	98.2	114.1	131.3
Other manufactures	11.3	105.5	90.5	97.7	110.6	109.8	113.1	116.4
Logging	3.7	123.7	177.5	52.0	43.6	58.0	108.8	81.5
Mining	20.4	95.4	95.5	91.5	101.7	107.3	111.3	107.4
Communications	2.5	81.8	78.5	82.1	94.3	115.1	120.0	111.9
Transportation	10.0	60.2	90.4	75.3	84.7	83.1	116.3	90.8
Construction	17.0	131.1	115.3	83.7	141.2	144.5	179.8	140.6
Services	1.7	153.6	148.8	144.9	167.1	187.2	156.6	142.1
Trade	7.0	111.0	107.8	99.5	108.1	123.5	117.7	113.5
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	98.4	98.3	82.8	96.4	105.2	122.4	112.5
Quebec All Manufacturing	61.3	94.4	91.8	82.1	88.9	103.0	114.3	116.0
Lumber products	3.4	80.8	74.7	66.4	73.4	95.8	109.8	116.2
Pulp and paper	8.2	87.9	85.1	79.7	78.6	91.7	105.9	110.0
Textile products	18.1	116.0	115.6	94.6	102.1	102.8	103.6	106.6
Iron and steel	9.1	68.5	67.3	59.5	69.5	97.0	117.3	124.1
Other manufactures	22.5	100.1	95.7	91.0	98.4	112.7	124.2	119.4
Logging	3.3	100.5	93.9	52.1	52.2	73.4	119.8	112.5
Mining	2.3	131.9	118.4	96.5	92.4	101.3	140.4	144.0
Communications	1.9	71.1	69.5	79.9	91.7	100.3	115.5	125.1
Transportation	11.3	86.2	76.2	79.8	85.5	98.2	104.2	116.2
Construction	9.3	60.1	45.2	52.1	73.9	111.9	112.4	104.6
Services	2.4	98.8	95.4	97.0	102.4	109.1	110.7	107.0
Trade	8.2	128.1	127.3	120.4	129.2	132.8	137.2	133.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	90.9	85.5	79.3	87.8	104.3	114.5	115.9
Ontario All Manufacturing	57.1	93.6	91.2	78.9	85.8	98.2	112.7	125.4
Lumber products	3.7	67.5	58.8	53.5	65.9	89.7	110.5	125.5
Pulp and paper	6.3	94.4	91.1	86.2	91.1	96.8	110.2	114.2
Textile products	10.6	106.0	108.0	94.2	97.6	101.4	102.1	111.2
Iron and steel	14.4	81.1	79.4	59.9	69.4	89.8	116.6	141.8
Other manufactures	22.1	105.0	101.7	91.9	97.5	106.6	115.9	121.2
Logging	1.2	51.1	62.1	28.6	18.4	36.7	59.4	62.2
Mining	3.7	150.5	146.2	119.3	121.6	157.6	151.3	138.4
Communications	2.1	75.7	75.2	81.4	92.0	101.1	119.5	121.4
Transportation	7.0	78.1	72.4	75.4	84.3	101.5	108.5	114.6
Construction	16.9	190.1	150.0	73.4	98.0	129.7	157.5	158.1
Services	2.7	141.9	138.9	125.9	135.0	145.4	158.6	145.6
Trade	9.3	123.6	121.9	115.5	121.8	130.6	130.5	128.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	104.4	98.5	81.6	89.9	104.2	117.8	126.2
Prairie Provinces- All Manufacturing	29.8	89.5	87.3	85.7	89.9	101.0	117.5	123.7
Lumber products	2.1	87.1	69.9	82.9	81.1	96.2	138.4	156.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	83.9	84.3	86.3	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7
Textile products	2.2	114.2	116.9	96.7	103.7	98.9	95.8	120.9
Iron and steel	10.1	71.0	72.3	71.9	74.7	91.3	108.3	118.7
Other manufactures	12.6	110.6	105.9	101.8	108.6	115.0	129.9	128.3
Logging	.7	52.3	71.7	17.1	22.0	8.5	36.8	47.5
Mining	6.5	84.9	85.9	82.3	83.2	93.8	91.9	102.8
Communications	2.8	82.6	82.6	85.7	98.4	109.2	119.0	120.3
Transportation	20.1	83.6	82.2	81.5	84.8	100.4	108.7	121.8
Construction	18.5	90.0	72.0	69.1	83.1	108.3	124.8	188.3
Services	3.4	95.5	89.2	91.5	111.1	119.6	140.5	150.1
Trade	18.2	101.5	102.0	97.5	103.8	111.7	122.4	123.0
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	89.5	85.4	82.7	89.3	103.3	115.8	132.4
British Columbia - All Manufacturing	37.3	82.4	79.8	72.5	71.0	89.7	111.7	115.3
Lumber products	10.8	61.0	59.5	50.9	52.3	66.1	100.4	111.8
Pulp and paper	5.5	95.6	94.1	89.7	94.5	104.2	106.6	105.0
Textile products	1.1	97.1	98.6	94.2	91.8	107.2	124.2	121.1
Iron and steel	3.4	66.5	64.3	58.4	63.7	86.9	123.0	116.4
Other manufactures	16.5	106.0	101.5	93.6	84.3	111.2	122.2	122.8
Logging	6.4	66.4	61.7	44.5	47.7	58.7	98.3	117.8
Mining	8.7	80.9	77.5	63.8	73.0	76.8	92.9	102.9
Communications	3.5	94.3	92.0	96.0	102.7	116.2	130.9	116.6
Transportation	12.7	83.3	83.4	86.3	92.1	103.0	108.0	111.2
Construction	18.0	122.4	131.6	88.7	125.4	143.9	147.4	146.3
Services	3.5	95.7	94.4	83.1	95.2	106.1	116.1	116.3
Trade	9.9	106.1	106.2	96.2	104.1	114.0	116.0	118.8
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	89.1	88.4	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.3	117.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1934	May 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929
Montreal - All Manufacturing	64.4	87.8	85.3	79.3	87.5	103.7	115.3	114.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	106.9	95.0	103.2	100.5	113.8	112.7	106.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	99.1	98.1	96.8	104.6	108.2	113.2	111.6
Textiles	14.9	96.1	95.8	83.7	91.5	94.6	94.9	95.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	102.9	103.5	103.1	110.3	112.6	126.4	118.9
Iron and steel	13.1	66.6	64.8	57.3	67.7	95.4	122.3	130.7
Other manufactures	21.5	90.8	86.8	81.5	90.4	109.8	121.0	116.3
Communications	2.9	63.4	63.3	73.8	83.4	89.5	104.1	123.4
Transportation	10.6	93.1	83.0	92.1	98.8	107.1	123.1	132.8
Construction	5.7	46.0	39.6	47.9	84.4	111.9	93.6	134.3
Trade	12.9	121.0	120.5	116.0	123.8	131.3	138.0	130.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	82.9	80.6	91.7	107.1	116.6	119.3
Quebec - All Manufacturing	60.8	98.1	97.0	96.1	106.3	122.0	119.5	120.0
Leather products	20.5	104.2	106.9	109.2	114.3	129.8	93.8	102.4
Other manufactures	40.3	95.3	92.4	90.0	102.5	117.7	128.8	129.1
Transportation	12.7	98.9	103.6	100.9	109.8	117.6	119.5	112.8
Construction	8.9	100.4	94.2	104.1	90.3	185.4	159.3	160.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.3	96.8	105.6	126.7	122.3	122.0
Toronto - All Manufacturing	61.7	90.2	89.1	81.6	90.7	102.8	110.3	117.1
Plant products - edible	5.6	103.0	100.9	101.6	106.2	112.7	115.6	113.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	109.5	106.8	103.0	108.2	114.1	119.5	120.9
Textiles	12.1	87.8	90.7	83.0	86.0	99.8	107.3	108.5
Iron and steel	8.9	67.8	66.1	53.6	73.3	91.0	108.3	139.8
Other manufactures	25.9	93.7	91.8	83.7	92.9	103.2	108.5	111.6
Communications	3.4	68.8	68.9	74.6	84.8	91.3	101.2	115.2
Transportation	6.3	90.6	89.0	94.0	100.6	130.8	140.6	142.3
Construction	2.8	55.9	58.0	43.3	88.2	124.1	178.8	154.8
Trade	21.4	119.4	118.7	111.5	113.0	128.4	126.1	124.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.9	92.9	86.5	96.8	110.3	118.5	122.1
Ottawa - All Manufacturing	46.6	90.1	84.4	81.1	87.9	104.2	119.1	122.7
Lumber products	6.3	70.2	53.9	40.3	50.3	65.4	124.7	128.6
Pulp and paper	16.1	87.6	85.6	82.7	85.1	103.1	106.3	112.7
Other manufactures	24.2	99.3	94.8	95.0	104.1	122.2	128.1	129.1
Construction	14.9	143.7	160.2	97.1	127.3	215.8	249.0	207.0
Trade	14.9	111.4	112.2	108.3	111.2	112.8	120.4	113.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.4	100.8	91.1	100.9	123.4	130.4	127.8
Hamilton - All Manufacturing	80.3	84.5	81.6	73.2	74.4	94.2	113.1	130.5
Textiles	20.2	87.7	89.8	77.0	76.9	88.5	89.7	100.8
Electrical apparatus	9.6	87.5	83.3	71.8	93.9	108.8	123.7	142.1
Iron and steel	25.6	70.2	67.6	57.2	58.7	85.4	122.3	151.8
Other manufactures	24.9	101.6	94.2	94.3	96.3	106.1	117.1	122.0
Construction	3.3	56.1	53.2	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1	235.9
Trade	8.6	115.6	112.7	97.9	106.1	116.2	127.4	128.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.7	83.9	73.6	84.9	103.9	118.0	133.1
Windsor - All Manufacturing	84.6	114.5	117.8	79.8	94.2	98.1	146.8	168.9
Iron and steel	66.1	113.7	118.2	72.9	89.8	92.6	148.4	174.0
Other manufactures	18.5	117.5	116.5	107.7	112.6	120.4	140.3	148.8
Construction	1.1	20.2	18.9	25.2	14.5	68.5	187.0	184.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	107.1	109.3	78.9	91.0	99.5	149.4	168.3
Winnipeg - All Manufacturing	49.8	87.4	87.0	84.5	87.6	102.9	120.5	121.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	115.0	108.3	108.2	106.8	107.9	108.4	107.6
Plant products - edible	4.1	104.4	103.3	102.4	106.6	100.5	109.2	106.7
Printing and publishing	5.6	91.0	91.6	96.5	100.0	106.1	119.1	115.6
Textiles	6.0	120.0	122.9	97.9	104.4	100.5	104.9	114.0
Other manufactures	28.2	76.7	76.7	75.7	79.4	101.8	132.3	134.0
Transportation	10.4	73.3	71.6	71.6	78.4	86.0	91.5	98.9
Construction	2.0	25.7	20.9	21.6	42.2	75.9	52.1	60.4
Trade	30.0	88.5	88.5	85.1	91.3	100.2	106.9	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.9	81.2	79.4	85.2	98.8	107.1	111.5
Vancouver -All Manufacturing	38.3	86.5	85.4	78.6	82.0	98.0	109.1	107.9
Lumber products	7.5	53.5	54.4	50.8	48.7	55.7	79.3	91.4
Other manufactures	30.8	101.9	99.8	91.6	96.6	118.5	124.6	116.9
Communications	8.2	93.9	91.4	94.9	101.5	112.7	130.4	112.1
Transportation	19.0	90.1	92.0	95.8	101.4	105.7	109.7	110.6
Construction	5.0	36.1	36.6	40.2	62.8	120.8	85.4	99.3
Services	6.7	96.0	94.6	80.2	89.5	99.8	111.1	113.7
Trade	22.8	109.5	109.2	98.3	106.2	117.3	118.3	120.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	86.3	85.9	81.9	89.4	106.9	110.8	110.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

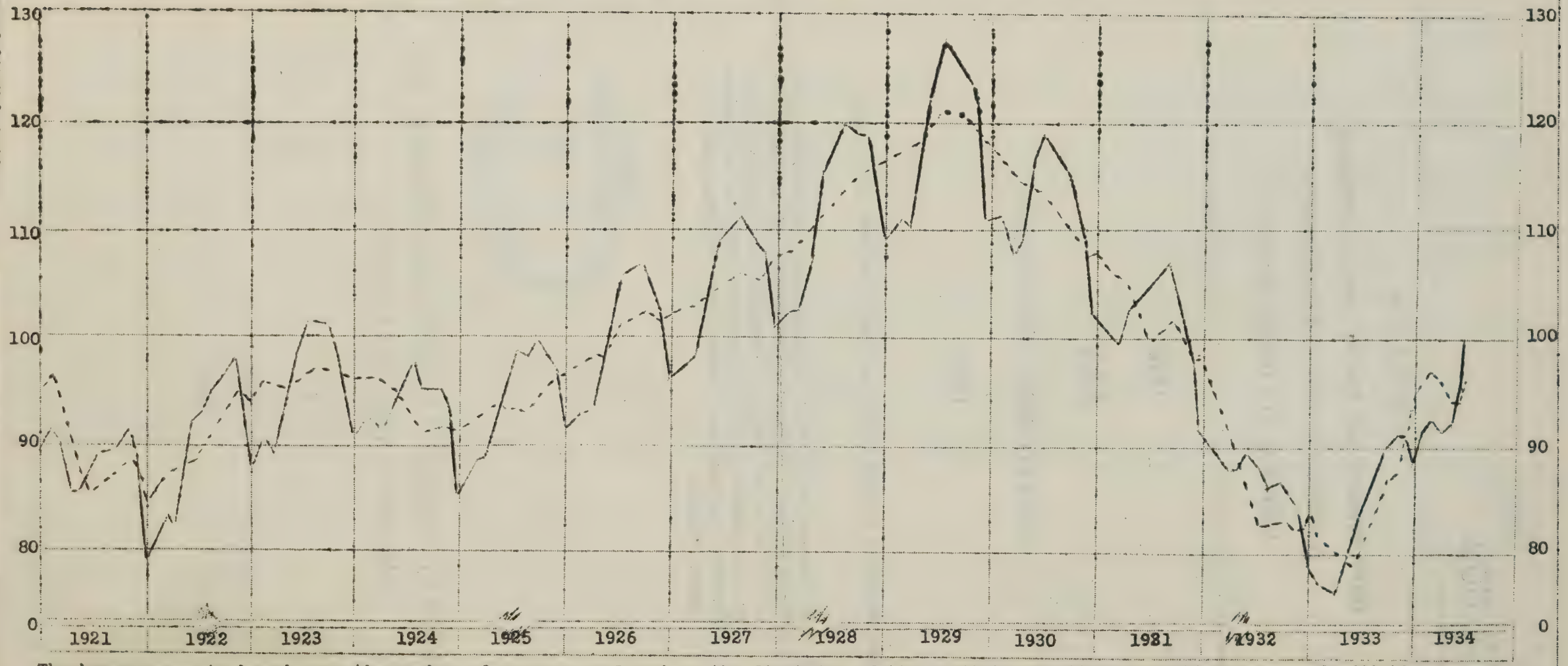
Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 28, 1934.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,716 employers greatly exceeding those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the thirteen years for which data are available. The establishments whose statistics were tabulated had 941,165 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 899,751 on June 1, 1934; this pronounced increase of 41,414 employees during the month caused the index to rise by 4.4 points to 101.0 on the latest date, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the years 1921-1933. This upward trend is illustrated in the chart opposite, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The unadjusted index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 96.6 on June 1, 1934, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The employment index at the beginning of the present month was higher than at any other date in the two and two-thirds years since Nov. 1, 1931.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled has provided work for nearly 91,700 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. The improvement compares satisfactorily with the aggregate gains of approximately 79,000, 11,000 and 38,000 employees reported in the same three months of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of intensified industrial activity, but the general increase in employment in the last three months has considerably exceeded the average in the years since 1920. It is noteworthy that the average payroll of the 8,716 firms reporting on July 1, 1934, stood at 108, compared with an average of 97 employed by the 8,460 establishments furnishing data for Jan. 1 of the present year, and with that of 96 indicated by the 8,125 employers co-operating for July 1, 1933.

Employment in manufacturing showed further improvement, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation, logging and construction also indicated substantial advances. The greatest expansion was in highway construction, in which some 25,000 additional workers were reported, partly engaged in unemployment relief undertakings. Excluding such road workers, however, the general increase in the numbers on the reported payrolls exceeded the average gain noted in the years since 1920. A more detailed analysis of the data by industries is given on pages 3 and 4 of this report.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was markedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. The situation generally was better than on the same date of last year or of 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 628 firms employing 71,056 workers, as against 69,580 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 100.4, or 10.5 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1933, but was smaller than the gain then shown over the preceding month. Construction, particularly railway and highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, coal-mining, shipping, services and trade. On the other hand, fish-canning, chemical and iron and steel plants were slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1933, but greater than on that date in any other year of the record, being between two and three times larger than the average indicated in the last thirteen years. The forces of the 2,077 co-operating employers aggregated 256,742 persons, compared with 247,880 on June 1, or an addition of 8,862. The index on the latest date was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 28, 1934.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,716 employers greatly exceeding those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the thirteen years for which data are available. The establishments whose statistics were tabulated had 941,165 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 899,751 on June 1, 1934; this pronounced increase of 41,414 employees during the month caused the index to rise by 4.4 points to 101.0 on the latest date, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the years 1921-1933. This upward trend is illustrated in the chart opposite, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The unadjusted index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 96.6 on June 1, 1934, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The employment index at the beginning of the present month was higher than at any other date in the two and two-thirds years since Nov. 1, 1931.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled has provided work for nearly 91,700 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. The improvement compares satisfactorily with the aggregate gains of approximately 79,000, 11,000 and 38,000 employees reported in the same three months of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of intensified industrial activity, but the general increase in employment in the last three months has considerably exceeded the average in the years since 1920. It is noteworthy that the average payroll of the 8,716 firms reporting on July 1, 1934, stood at 108, compared with an average of 97 employed by the 8,460 establishments furnishing data for Jan. 1 of the present year, and with that of 96 indicated by the 8,125 employers co-operating for July 1, 1933.

Employment in manufacturing showed further improvement, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation, logging and construction also indicated substantial advances. The greatest expansion was in highway construction, in which some 25,000 additional workers were reported, partly engaged in unemployment relief undertakings. Excluding such road workers, however, the general increase in the numbers on the reported payrolls exceeded the average gain noted in the years since 1920. A more detailed analysis of the data by industries is given on pages 3 and 4 of this report.

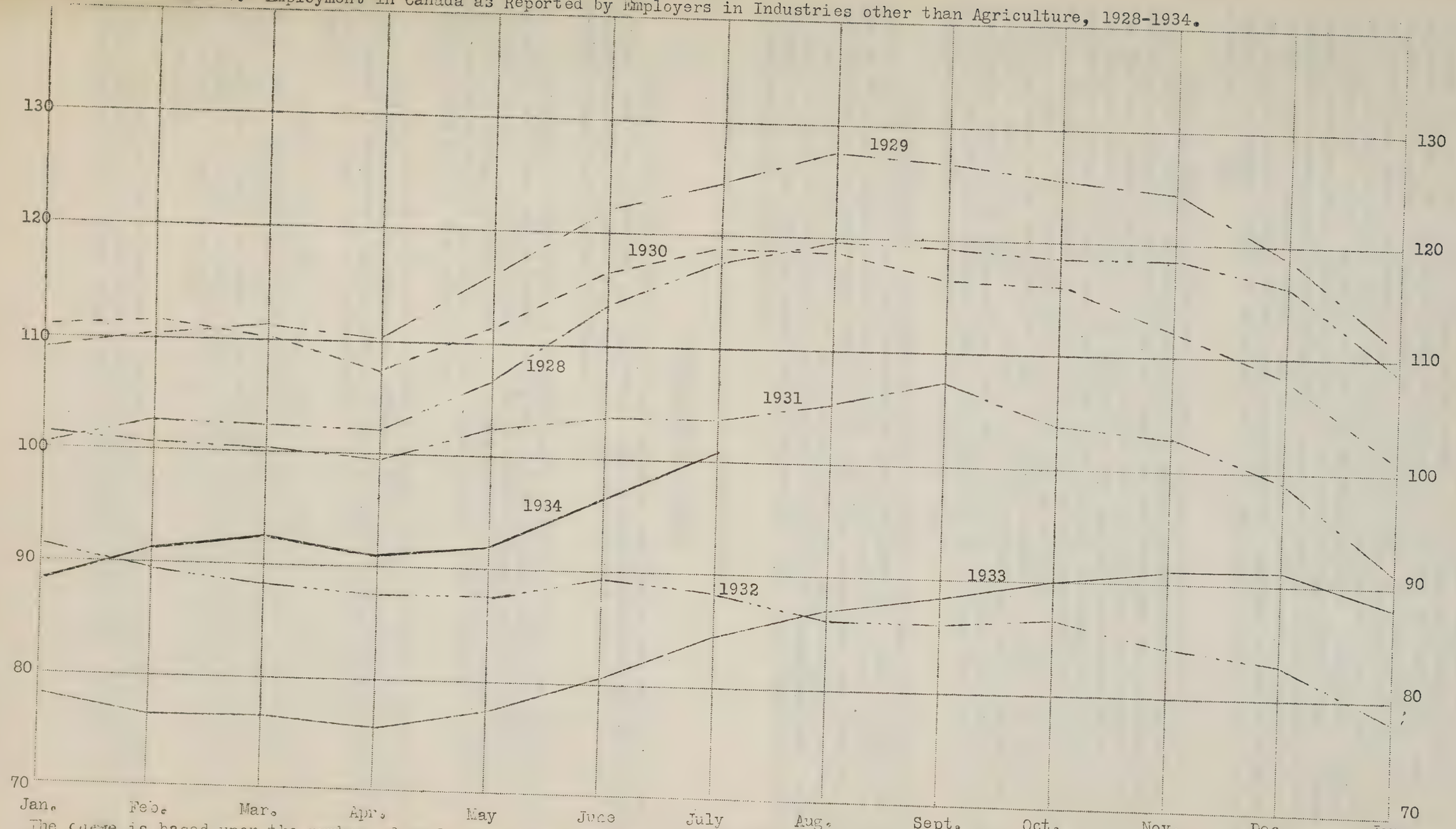
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was markedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. The situation generally was better than on the same date of last year or of 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 628 firms employing 71,056 workers, as against 69,580 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 100.4, or 10.5 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1933, but was smaller than the gain then shown over the preceding month. Construction, particularly railway and highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, coal-mining, shipping, services and trade. On the other hand, fish-canning, chemical and iron and steel plants were slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1933, but greater than on that date in any other year of the record, being between two and three times larger than the average indicated in the last thirteen years. The forces of the 2,077 co-operating employers aggregated 256,742 persons, compared with 247,880 on June 1, or an addition of 8,862. The index on the latest date was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- There was a further important increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,827 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 416,996 employees, or 20,862 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase reported being under 3,000 workers; the gain noted on thedate under review, therefore,was greater than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record. It was, in fact, only once exceeded in any of the months for which data are available, viz., by that noted on May 1, 1929; the percentage gains indicated on June 1, 1922 and 1923, however, were also larger. The improvement on July 1, 1934, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product factories, logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction showing large gains. The increases in construction were particularly noteworthy, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the contrary, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker; the losses in these groups were large, resulting in a decline in manufacturing as a whole. The general index of employment,at 109.9, was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named were confined mainly to the food and lumber groups. Activity in coal-mining, however, was seasonally reduced and logging was also slacker. In addition to the general improvement reported in industrial employment, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,287 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,059 workers on July 1, as against 112,163 in their last report. This gain of 5,896 workers was over twice as large as that registered on the same date of last year, and also exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last thirteen years. The index, at 94.1 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 85.0 on July 1, 1933.

British Columbia.- Continued and larger advances were made in British Columbia; the increase, which is the sixth consecutive gain recorded this year, brought the index to 94.1, the highest since Nov. 1, 1931. A total working force of 78,312 persons was employed on the date under review by the 897 firms whose data were received and who had 73,994 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1934, and communications, trade and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in coal-mining and construction.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity; the tendency was unfavourable in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while no general change was reported in Ottawa.

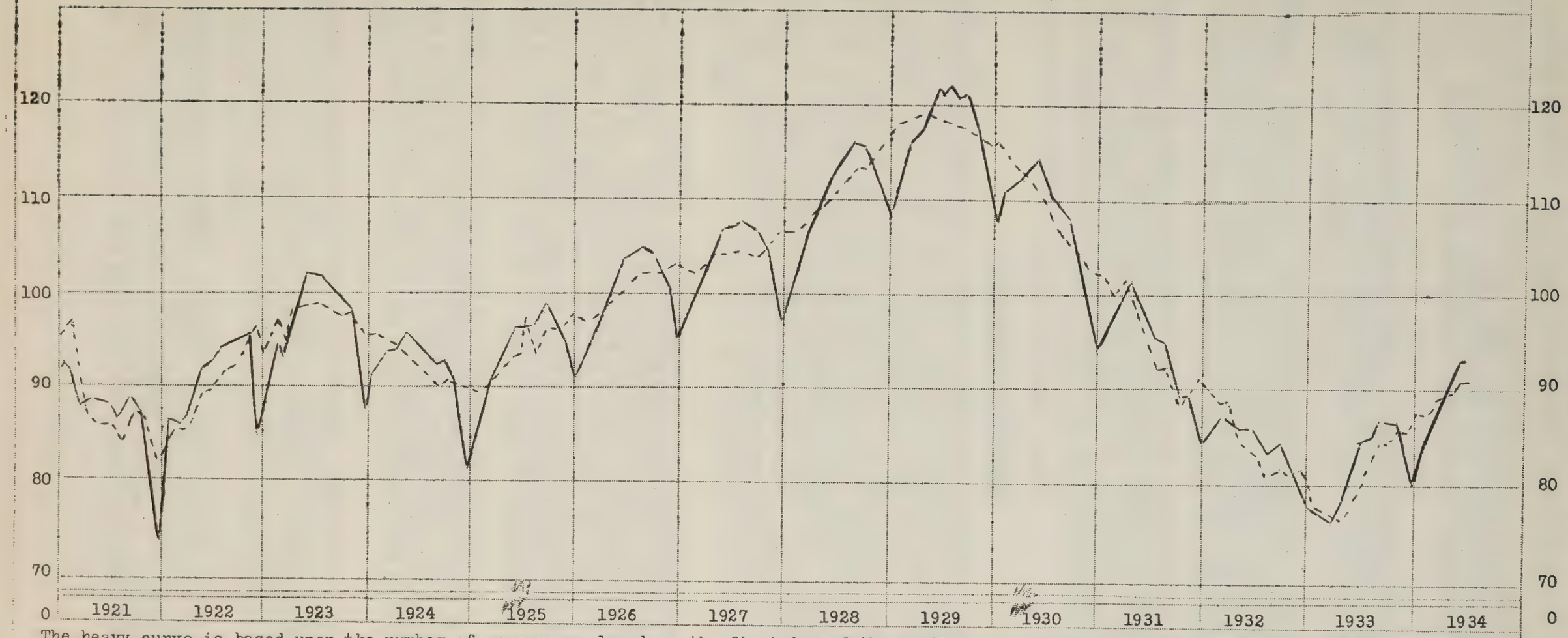
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal again advanced, there being gains in construction and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. A combined working force of 128,471 persons was indicated by the 1,207 co-operating employers, who had 127,678 workers on June 1. Larger increases had been noted on July 1, 1933, but the index then was lower, standing at 81.5 as compared with 86.7 at the latest date.

Quebec.- A reduction was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 162 firms with 12,483 employees, compared with 12,707 in the preceding month. Employment in services slightly increased, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1933, when an improvement had been shown.

Toronto.- There were further but smaller advances in employment in Toronto, where trade, construction and transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, manufacturing (chiefly of textile products) and services released employees. The 1,282 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 347 workers to 113,357 at the beginning of July. A larger gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1934, index, at 94.1, was 6.4 points higher than that for the same date in 1933.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 164 employers with 13,055 persons on their paylists, or the same number as in the preceding month. There were minor increases in manufacturing and trade, while construction showed curtailment. A small gain had

Chart 3.- Employment As Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

been indicated on July 1, 1933, when the index was lower than on the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 265 workers were added to the forces of 259 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 27,836 at the beginning of July, 1934. Manufacturing reported slight improvement, and trade and construction also showed moderate gains.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 826 persons in the staffs of the 153 reporting employers, who had 13,453 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1933, when improvement had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 35,089 employees was reported by the 418 co-operating firms; this was 354 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment was then rather lower.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 384 establishments employing 28,242 workers, as against 27,182 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in trade, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced. A smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last thirteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,256 establishments reporting had 468,369 employees on the date under review, as compared with 465,009 on June 1. The index rose from 93.2 in the preceding month to 93.8 on July 1, 1934, while the seasonally corrected index also showed a slight advance. An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants were slacker, the greatest losses being those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel groups.

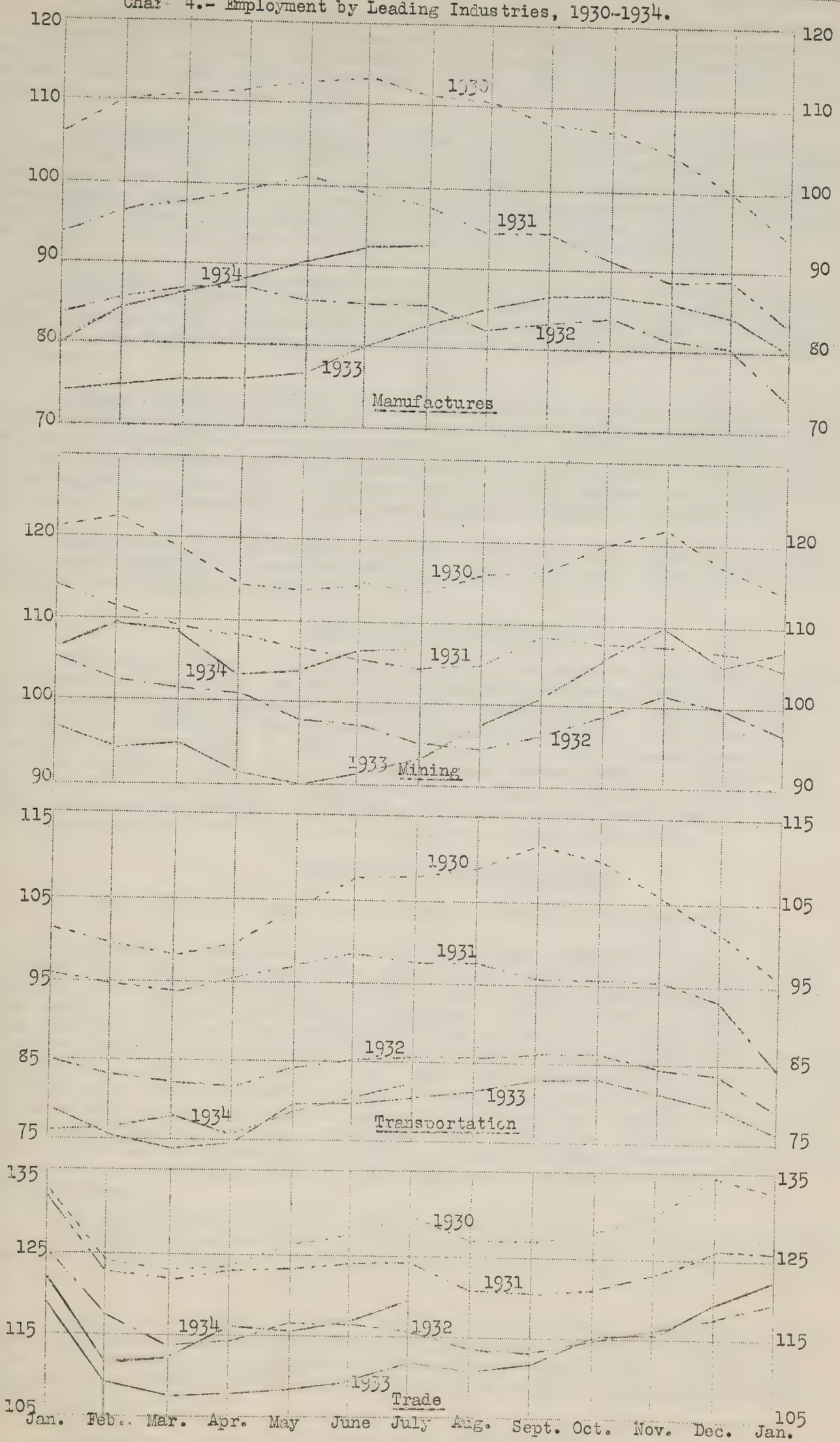
The general increase in factory employment on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1934; in this period of expansion, over 69,500 workers have been re-instated, while the index has advanced by 13.8 points. The recovery in the same six months of last year provided work for some 42,600 persons, and the index rose from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 83.0 at the beginning of July, or by 8.6 points. The July 1, 1934, index was some 13 p.c. higher than on the same date last year. The average number of operatives per establishment, standing at 89 on July 1, 1934, compares favourably with the average of 78 indicated on Jan. 1, 1934, 83 on July 1, 1933, and 75 on Jan. 1, 1933, when the manufacturing index was at its lowest point in the depression.

Logging.- There was an increase in employment in logging, 3,232 persons being added to the staffs of the 264 reporting firms, who employed 23,857 on July 1. This advance was greater than that noted at the same date in 1933, and compared favourably with the reduction usually indicated at the beginning of July in the preceding twelve years. The index was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record, except 1923.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 275 mine operators with 48,914 employees, as compared with 48,452 in their last report. Seasonal losses occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 107.0, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1933; the increase over the preceding month had then, however, been on a rather larger scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being a moderate gain in street and electric railway operation and cartage, and considerable expansion in steam railway operation and shipping; 383 employers reported a combined working force of 97,466 persons, as against 94,879 on June 1. Employment was in greater volume than on July 1, 1933, when there had been a smaller increase over the preceding month.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,072 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,529 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A smaller gain had been recorded on July 1, 1933; employment in this division, however, was then at a higher level.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since November, 1931. Data were received from 1,004 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 164,467 employees, or 28,260 more than at the beginning of June, 1934. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 417 employers with 25,319 persons on their staffs, as compared with 24,357 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused the increase, which was on a smaller scale than that noted on July 1, 1933. The index then, however, was lower.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity and retail stores showed a substantial gain in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average gain recorded on July 1 in the last thirteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,033 firms having 91,701 employees, as against 89,693 at the beginning of June, 1934. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, when improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 illustrates the course of employment in manufacturing since 1921, and Chart 4 shows the movement in several of the leading industries since 1930.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 14, 1934, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.3 on May 14, 1934, as compared with 16.7 on April 23, 1934, and 20.4 on May 22, 1933. Recent press reports state that on June 25, 1934, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,092,586 or 2,205 more than on May 14, but 345,522 less than in June of last year. The insured workers in employment totalled 10,163,000 on June 25 - 24,000 fewer than on May 14, but 419,000 more than the year before, and 832,000 more than in June, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States decreased 1.7 p.c. in June, as compared with May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,339 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 3,695,800 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 81.0, compared with 82.4 in May, 1934, and with 66.9 in June, 1933. During June, 1934, there were important gains in the food, tobacco, iron and steel and their products, railway repair shops and some other divisions, but the tendency was unfavourable in machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile, clothing, leather and other industries. There was improvement in 11 of the 15 non-manufacturing industries surveyed; the most pronounced gains occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mining, while there was a considerable decrease in anthracite mining.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.2 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-27=100), stood at 71.2, or 19.7 p.c. higher than in June, 1933.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to gain in June; the manufacturing industries increased by 0.9 p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed an advance of 0.4 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 72.7 in June, 1934, compared with 60.5 in June, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 84.1 in May, compared with 79.6 in April, 1934, and 63.3 in May, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.3	116.9	120.4	113.5
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1934.	100.0	7.6	27.3	44.3	12.5	8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1934.	13.6	1.3	12.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.7	2.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1934.	100.0	49.7	2.6	5.2	2.2	10.4	17.5	2.7	9.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1934	June 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.7	93.8	93.2	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3
Animal products - edible	2.6	132.7	115.8	130.2	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3
Fur and products	.2	89.4	86.5	95.8	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0
Leather and products	2.0	95.4	99.9	94.0	86.5	89.4	86.0	92.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	99.7	105.9	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2
Lumber and products	4.1	74.7	71.1	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	68.1	61.9	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6
Furniture	.6	72.5	73.1	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4
Other lumber products	1.1	97.1	98.2	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	30.4	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.0	98.3	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	95.8	93.6	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.9	84.5	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5
Paper products	.9	105.2	105.7	98.5	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	101.9	101.7	98.5	104.0	110.3	115.9	116.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.0	96.3	79.8	86.2	97.0	120.4	143.4
Textile products	9.7	107.5	109.8	95.6	96.2	96.4	99.2	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	122.0	125.6	103.9	103.6	97.6	97.2	104.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	90.2	91.0	75.4	79.3	81.5	82.1	96.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	114.7	125.8	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	481.7	491.8	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	118.2	118.4	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	93.3	94.2	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5
Other textile products	1.0	90.2	96.7	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	109.5	107.0	106.6	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6
Tobacco	.8	99.7	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	123.3	116.6	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.2	121.4	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	121.0	123.5	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	75.6	73.5	57.0	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8
Electric current	1.5	109.5	107.9	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.1	103.5	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7
Iron and steel products	10.3	74.2	77.1	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	85.7	92.2	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	80.5	78.9	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1
Agricultural implements	.4	42.5	47.0	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8
Land vehicles	4.8	75.1	78.8	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	105.4	117.7	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	51.9	61.0	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7
Heating appliances	.4	85.8	88.1	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.5	63.8	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	84.7	79.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	76.9	79.1	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.4	111.0	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	137.3	134.5	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7
Miscellaneous	.5	116.0	112.5	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4
LOGGING	2.6	86.3	75.0	49.5	34.2	38.5	82.1	80.1
MINING	5.2	107.0	106.2	93.1	95.0	104.1	113.8	119.5
Coal	2.3	78.7	79.7	76.6	83.2	90.5	96.8	102.9
Metallic ores	2.2	179.7	175.2	142.0	132.2	141.4	142.2	140.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	93.7	91.3	73.2	76.1	92.5	132.5	148.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.1	78.0	84.0	93.1	104.8	119.7	123.8
Telegraphs	.5	89.3	85.5	83.6	95.3	107.6	121.1	130.5
Telephones	1.7	77.7	76.1	84.1	92.7	104.1	119.3	122.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.4	82.6	80.3	80.5	85.9	97.7	108.0	117.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	112.0	110.4	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2	128.7
Steam railways	6.2	73.1	71.4	69.8	77.7	91.8	104.1	113.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.5	83.6	89.9	90.4	96.1	108.2	126.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	17.5	140.6	116.7	78.2	93.3	137.1	170.1	164.5
Building	2.2	52.2	47.8	39.0	59.1	117.3	150.9	148.8
Highway	12.2	310.0	242.8	129.2	149.7	201.8	319.7	213.3
Railway	3.1	73.0	69.5	71.1	77.3	101.9	120.6	160.4
SERVICES	2.7	119.7	115.4	111.5	119.9	130.8	142.7	145.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	121.3	113.1	109.3	118.2	133.7	150.8	154.8
Professional	.2	117.7	119.0	113.1	130.7	125.8	128.9	126.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.5	118.2	114.5	119.5	128.0	133.6	135.1
TRADE	9.7	119.1	116.5	111.8	115.4	124.0	129.5	127.7
Retail	7.2	126.5	123.0	118.1	121.8	130.7	133.5	132.8
Wholesale	2.5	102.0	101.4	97.2	100.8	109.1	120.3	116.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.0	96.6	84.5	88.7	103.8	118.9	124.7

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1934	June 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	38.9	99.9	101.2	84.4	83.7	92.3	109.9	114.8
Lumber products	5.6	96.5	87.0	64.3	64.6	73.1	112.7	122.5
Pulp and paper	5.7	156.1	149.9	133.7	127.7	138.3	164.6	118.6
Textile products	4.6	89.0	88.0	76.2	77.0	70.2	86.3	93.9
Iron and steel	10.4	91.4	95.0	74.2	65.5	86.9	103.0	122.2
Other manufactures	10.2	96.9	105.5	93.4	102.7	103.7	108.3	111.2
Logging	4.1	139.7	123.7	52.5	41.9	11.7	125.2	84.9
Mining	20.2	96.6	95.4	91.0	97.1	108.2	111.6	113.2
Communications	2.6	85.4	81.8	82.2	94.7	114.2	128.3	118.4
Transportation	10.1	61.8	60.2	76.9	80.1	80.8	88.0	99.2
Construction	17.6	138.8	131.1	120.3	153.7	210.2	382.1	164.4
Services	1.9	176.0	153.6	158.9	196.4	232.8	200.8	187.2
Trade	7.0	113.6	111.0	103.0	108.0	123.5	122.8	119.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	100.4	98.4	89.9	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	95.3	94.4	84.9	87.8	100.9	112.7	116.6
Lumber products	3.8	93.3	80.8	79.0	74.8	98.2	110.0	127.0
Pulp and paper	8.2	92.4	87.9	81.3	82.3	90.3	106.1	112.1
Textile products	17.2	113.6	116.0	97.9	98.3	98.5	102.1	104.1
Iron and steel	8.8	67.9	68.5	60.3	67.9	93.6	114.6	121.7
Other manufactures	21.7	100.5	100.1	93.2	96.8	111.9	122.1	121.4
Logging	4.0	128.0	100.5	60.6	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5
Mining	2.3	136.0	131.9	101.2	93.7	95.8	139.6	151.6
Communications	1.9	72.3	71.1	79.7	90.6	99.3	115.0	124.1
Transportation	10.9	85.8	86.2	78.9	86.2	98.5	108.7	118.9
Construction	10.7	71.4	60.1	63.4	69.3	117.6	136.9	131.1
Services	2.5	103.5	98.8	100.6	106.8	110.2	114.1	113.9
Trade	8.0	129.7	128.1	123.4	128.8	132.7	139.4	133.5
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	94.1	90.9	82.0	86.6	103.2	116.8	119.4
Ontario Manufacturing	53.8	92.8	93.6	81.1	84.5	95.4	109.8	123.5
Lumber products	3.6	69.6	67.5	60.2	66.2	88.6	109.0	128.2
Pulp and paper	6.0	94.5	94.4	85.8	88.4	97.9	103.2	114.6
Textile products	9.8	102.9	106.0	95.1	93.3	97.4	97.8	108.0
Iron and steel	12.9	76.5	81.1	60.8	67.3	81.0	107.7	132.7
Other manufactures	21.5	107.3	105.0	95.7	97.5	108.1	117.6	124.3
Logging	1.2	58.4	51.1	46.9	18.9	28.2	57.1	30.1
Mining	3.6	153.9	150.5	127.8	123.8	139.6	142.1	141.2
Communications	2.0	76.2	75.7	81.6	90.7	101.0	116.6	124.7
Transportation	6.9	81.3	78.1	77.5	86.1	99.8	111.0	118.7
Construction	20.8	243.3	190.1	82.2	99.3	137.0	169.2	178.1
Services	2.6	141.7	141.9	129.7	132.4	146.0	161.8	162.0
Trade	9.1	128.0	123.6	118.2	120.7	130.9	132.1	130.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	109.9	104.4	85.0	89.2	102.7	116.9	127.2
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.4	89.[illegible]	89.5	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8	125.9
Lumber products	2.1	89.8	87.1	84.4	79.3	93.7	134.2	160.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	82.4	83.9	85.4	88.5	100.9	112.9	110.9
Textile products	2.1	114.3	114.2	99.9	97.8	96.0	92.5	118.6
Iron and steel	9.6	70.5	71.0	69.1	75.2	91.0	108.5	116.8
Other manufactures	12.0	111.8	110.6	104.8	112.0	115.9	131.9	135.3
Logging	.5	43.2	52.3	16.3	13.7	14.2	32.6	41.8
Mining	6.1	83.0	84.9	80.5	80.4	86.8	92.3	104.9
Communications	2.8	87.3	82.6	88.9	96.9	109.0	123.9	125.4
Transportation	19.7	86.0	83.6	83.6	85.2	95.6	110.3	124.8
Construction	21.5	110.0	90.0	75.1	88.9	141.0	144.0	173.8
Services	3.6	106.0	95.5	103.7	117.9	133.7	159.4	175.2
Trade	17.4	102.3	101.5	100.0	103.6	111.1	128.9	123.9
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	94.1	89.5	85.0	90.5	108.9	120.4	136.7
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.2	93.8	82.4	83.6	75.9	91.5	109.8	113.0
Lumber products	9.7	58.3	61.0	52.2	51.5	65.1	87.2	102.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	97.6	95.6	89.9	90.6	107.1	106.7	105.5
Textile products	1.1	102.7	97.1	81.3	100.5	99.8	113.2	105.0
Iron and steel	3.2	65.3	66.5	58.3	65.1	86.0	116.9	111.3
Other manufactures	20.8	141.4	106.0	125.6	100.1	113.8	134.7	129.6
Logging	6.1	67.1	66.4	45.9	34.6	49.8	82.3	111.5
Mining	8.1	79.6	80.9	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9	103.0
Communications	3.5	99.8	94.3	93.3	103.2	121.2	131.4	121.7
Transportation	13.0	90.3	83.3	90.7	92.2	103.9	111.4	112.1
Construction	16.0	115.6	122.4	89.4	119.6	141.7	161.1	160.5
Services	3.5	98.4	95.7	85.1	98.2	107.5	121.2	119.6
Trade	9.6	109.0	106.1	97.2	103.4	114.1	119.7	121.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	94.1	89.1	81.8	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1934	June 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929
Montreal - All Manufacturing	63.8	87.3	87.8	80.3	85.3	100.3	113.9	115.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.9	106.9	99.9	100.3	111.8	110.1	107.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	101.3	99.1	95.6	104.8	106.9	113.5	111.9
Textiles	14.4	93.1	96.1	83.0	86.9	87.3	92.9	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	107.3	102.9	105.7	111.3	111.7	124.3	118.9
Iron and steel	12.9	65.5	66.6	59.6	66.6	89.6	119.6	126.9
Other manufactures	21.5	91.0	90.8	83.4	87.2	109.3	120.9	119.7
Communications	2.9	64.4	63.4	73.4	82.1	88.4	100.4	120.5
Transportation	10.6	93.4	93.1	90.7	99.8	105.8	112.0	134.6
Construction	6.2	51.0	46.0	49.4	68.7	114.9	118.6	146.0
Trade	12.9	122.5	121.0	118.9	123.7	131.2	138.9	130.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.7	86.3	81.5	88.6	105.1	116.0	120.3
Quebec - All Manufacturing	60.0	95.0	98.1	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2	122.6
Leather products	20.0	99.8	104.2	111.0	110.5	122.3	99.8	106.1
Other manufactures	40.0	92.7	95.3	89.2	101.2	118.7	128.4	130.9
Transportation	12.7	97.9	98.9	99.6	110.5	129.3	130.8	126.5
Construction	9.1	100.3	100.4	99.6	80.2	134.6	196.4	171.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.1	97.9	99.4	104.8	122.2	130.1	128.8
Toronto - All Manufacturing	61.5	89.9	90.2	82.7	88.4	100.3	109.2	116.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	105.1	103.0	102.4	102.2	110.2	120.7	122.7
Printing and publishing	9.1	108.1	109.5	102.4	107.0	112.6	118.5	121.6
Textiles	11.7	84.5	87.8	83.7	84.1	95.1	102.3	104.4
Iron and steel	9.1	69.3	67.8	56.0	68.4	84.8	107.4	132.0
Other manufactures	25.9	93.9	93.7	85.1	91.5	103.1	107.8	113.7
Communications	3.2	68.4	68.8	74.7	83.0	91.2	99.4	115.6
Transportation	6.4	92.3	90.6	92.8	100.7	132.3	139.0	142.7
Construction	2.9	57.9	55.9	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1	172.8
Trade	21.7	120.9	119.4	113.5	117.1	129.1	127.2	126.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.1	93.9	87.7	94.6	109.0	117.8	123.7
Ottawa - All Manufacturing	47.3	91.1	90.1	80.9	86.7	105.3	119.7	122.5
Lumber products	6.8	75.8	70.2	77.0	50.0	69.1	126.2	130.1
Pulp and paper	16.5	89.4	87.6	65.9	82.7	101.3	104.6	109.8
Other manufactures	24.0	97.9	99.3	93.6	103.3	129.9	129.9	130.6
Construction	14.1	136.5	143.7	107.6	125.3	191.5	232.4	222.3
Trade	15.4	115.1	111.4	107.1	109.7	112.7	118.8	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0	129.4	128.4
Hamilton - All Manufacturing	79.9	84.8	84.5	75.0	77.9	89.6	109.5	130.8
Textiles	20.1	87.9	87.7	78.4	79.1	87.0	88.4	102.2
Electrical apparatus	9.5	86.3	87.5	71.5	98.3	110.7	121.3	131.4
Iron and steel	25.6	70.6	70.2	62.3	56.2	71.8	111.6	151.1
Other manufactures	24.7	102.5	101.6	92.6	100.5	108.9	121.4	127.3
Construction	3.4	60.2	56.1	44.6	116.2	185.7	200.1	236.8
Trade	8.7	119.7	115.6	99.2	107.1	116.2	131.7	128.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.5	86.7	77.2	84.4	98.4	115.0	133.9
Windsor - All Manufacturing	82.8	105.6	114.5	82.1	92.4	92.7	129.5	150.9
Iron and steel	61.7	100.0	113.7	74.9	87.1	85.6	128.3	152.5
Other manufactures	21.1	126.1	117.5	111.5	114.6	121.3	134.6	144.8
Construction	2.1	32.6	20.2	21.8	14.7	58.9	163.6	215.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.6	107.1	80.5	89.6	94.2	134.9	156.0
Winnipeg - All Manufacturing	49.1	86.9	87.4	84.3	88.7	103.0	121.1	125.6
Animal products - edible	6.2	120.4	115.0	110.6	114.0	106.6	112.9	114.1
Plant products - edible	4.1	105.1	104.4	102.1	106.5	100.4	108.7	109.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	88.8	91.0	94.5	97.7	104.5	119.2	118.7
Textiles	5.9	120.4	120.0	102.0	98.2	97.7	104.0	115.0
Other manufactures	27.5	75.4	76.7	74.9	81.4	103.8	132.8	138.5
Transportation	10.8	76.7	73.3	74.8	78.1	83.6	90.9	109.6
Construction	2.8	36.0	25.7	20.3	56.0	92.7	69.1	64.0
Trade	29.4	87.8	88.5	87.8	92.9	100.0	108.6	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.7	81.9	80.3	87.0	99.9	109.6	114.0
Vancouver - All Manufacturing	37.8	88.8	86.5	80.8	82.7	96.9	104.0	107.0
Lumber products	7.1	53.7	53.5	52.2	46.8	57.3	64.1	92.7
Other manufactures	30.7	104.8	101.9	94.1	98.5	116.9	124.3	114.5
Communications	8.3	99.8	93.9	97.3	101.0	113.7	131.0	118.3
Transportation	19.7	98.2	90.1	96.0	98.9	106.5	110.4	111.3
Construction	4.8	35.7	36.1	41.0	60.1	114.5	86.4	111.8
Services	6.7	97.4	96.0	82.1	89.6	100.6	115.5	115.3
Trade	22.6	112.6	109.5	99.4	105.5	117.0	122.7	123.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.8	86.3	83.4	88.7	106.0	110.2	112.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

---------- + + + ----------

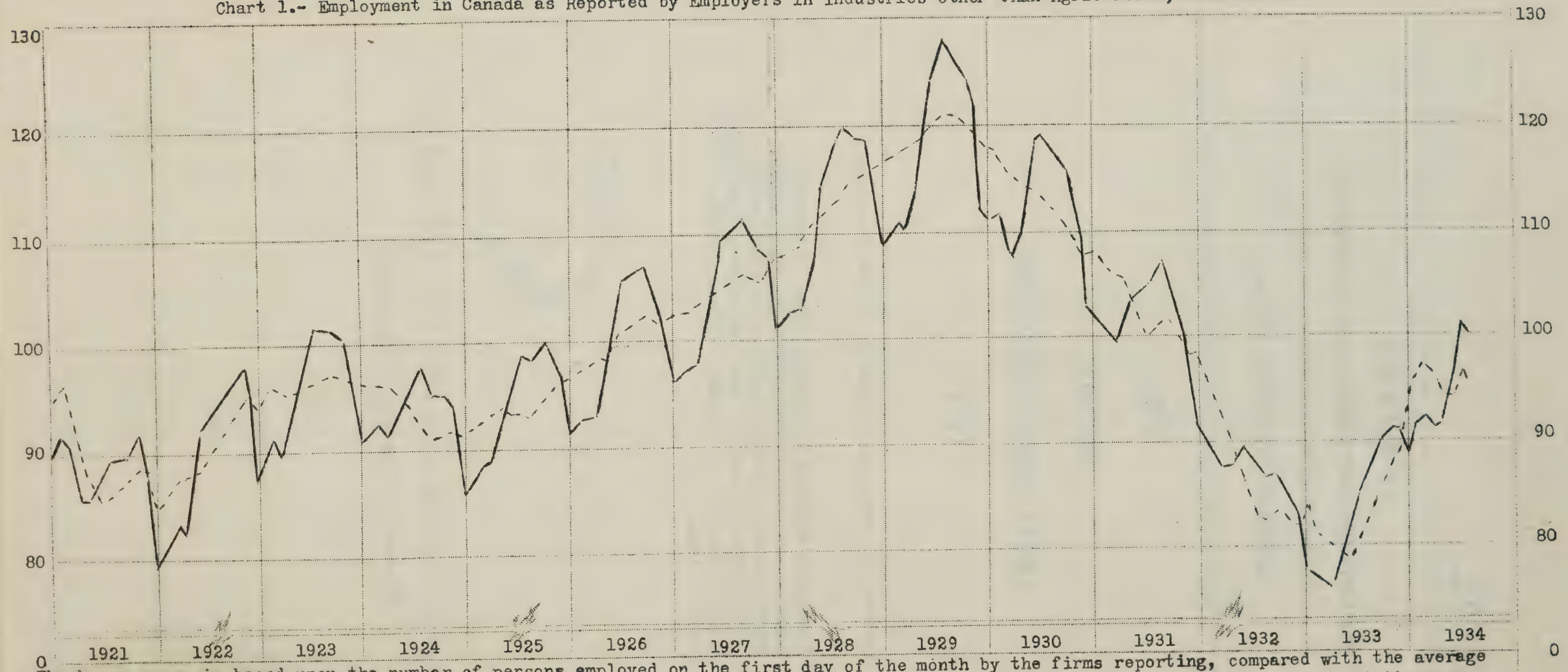
Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued August 2g, 1934.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.).
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a moderate contraction, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,769 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 931,429 persons, as compared with 941,941 on July 1. This decrease of 10,512 workers is the second interruption in the series of advances characterizing the industrial situation since the beginning of 1934, the first reduction having been indicated on Apr. 1, when it was of a seasonal nature. The level of employment continues considerably higher than at the opening of the year and also than in any month of either 1933 or 1932; the index, at 99.9 on Aug. 1, was 12.8 p.c. above that of 88.6 indicated on Jan. 1, and showed substantial improvement in comparison with the Aug. 1, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last thirteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, advances at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index.

As already stated, the employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.9 at the beginning of August, 1934, compared with 101.0 in the preceding month, while on Aug. 1 in the thirteen preceding years, the index was as follows: 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The decline at the beginning of August occurred largely in the highway construction group, from which 16,090 men were released by the co-operating employers. In addition, retail trade, logging and some branches of factory employment,(notably in textile and iron and steel plants), were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and services also reported heightened activity. Employment in all these industries, except communications, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year. A more detailed analysis by industries is given on pages 3 and 4.

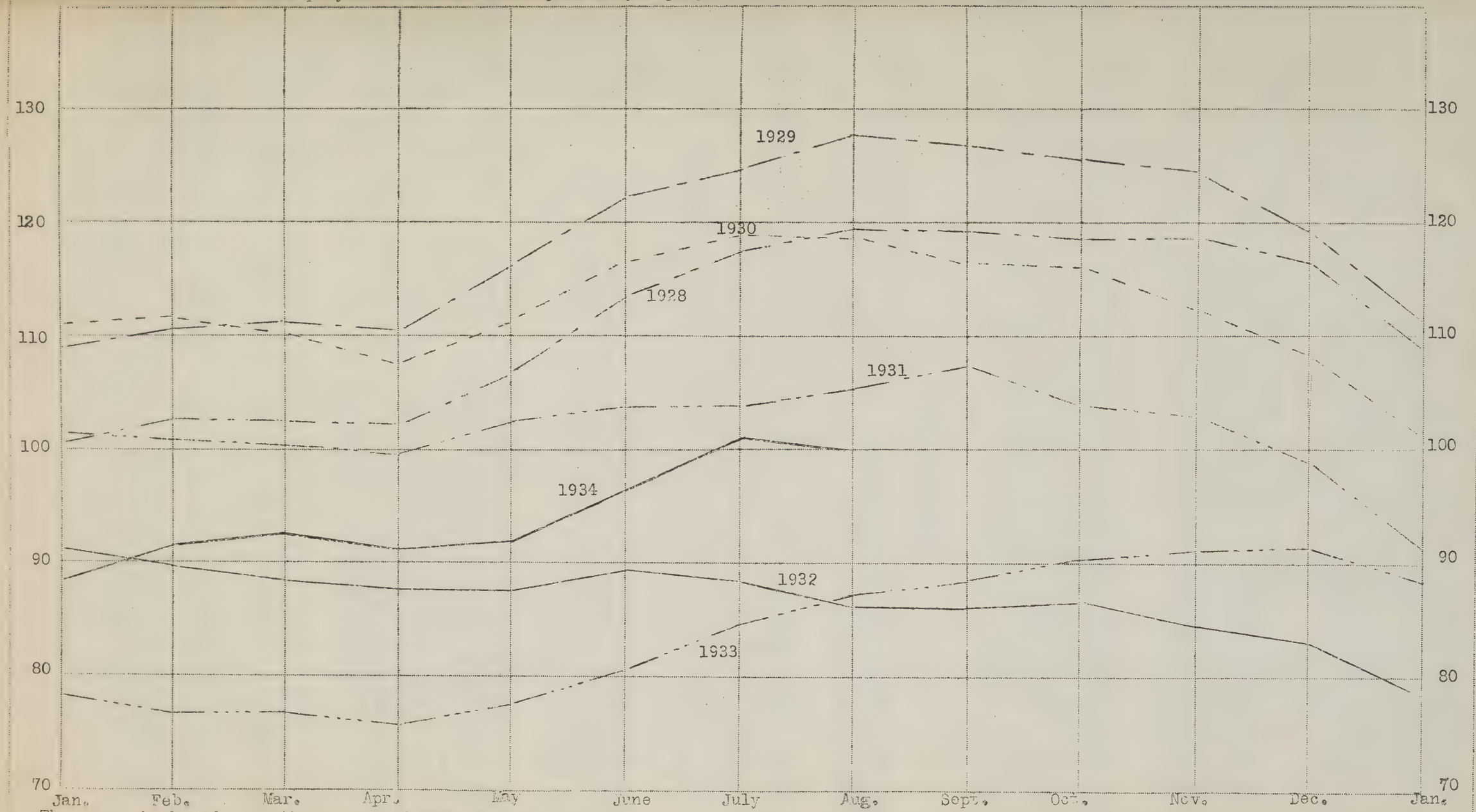
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, but there were reductions in personnel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date of last year or of 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 622 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 71,597 persons, compared with 70,959 in the preceding month. This advance, which continued the upward movement that with only one exception has been in evidence throughout the year, brought the index to 101.3, or over eight points higher than on Aug. 1, 1933, when more pronounced improvement had occurred. Highway, railway and building construction, coal-mining and services reported heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1934; within the manufacturing group, iron and steel and electric current plants showed increases, but fish-preserving, textile and pulp and paper factories were slacker, the losses in fish canneries being mainly seasonal in character. Logging was also seasonally quiet.

Quebec.- Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,095 employers with 259,109 workers, as against 257,072 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on Aug. 1, 1933, when a larger advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 94.9, was over ten points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment on the date under review, while activity in transportation, highway construction and trade declined; within the manufacturing division, there were large gains in leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, pulp and paper and electric current plants, while lumber and textile factories were slacker.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Employment in this province showed a decline, the 3,855 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 402,921 employees, or 14,553 fewer than at July 1. Most of the reduction occurred in the highway construction group, but manufacturing as a whole, logging and retail trade also released help. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, textile, lumber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper mills were slacker, while leather, food, tobacco and beverage and clay, glass and stone factories reported improvement. Mining, transportation, building and railway construction, wholesale trade and services also showed heightened activity. Employment on Aug. 1, 1933, had increased over the preceding month, but was then in decidedly smaller volume, the index at 86.6, being over 19 points lower than at the latest date, when it was 106.0 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported a decrease; the 1,298 employers making returns had 116,670 workers, as compared with 118,283 at the beginning of July. The reduction took place mainly in highway and railway construction, but logging, metallic ore mining and trade also showed curtailment. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, railway transportation and services reported improvement, while no general change occurred in manufacturing. The level of employment was slightly higher than on Aug. 1, 1933.

British Columbia.- Further expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, mining and transportation, while trade also showed heightened activity; highway and railway construction, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and food canneries. Returns were compiled from 899 firms employing 81,132 persons, or 2,979 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index, at 97.6 on the latest date, was over ten points higher than on the same date in 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Montreal and Toronto curtailment was indicated.

Montreal.- There was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,218 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 128,031 employees, or 615 fewer than on July 1. Building construction, leather, food and musical instrument factories registered improvement, but textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants showed reduced activity, and there were also declines in shipping and trade. On the whole, employment was in rather greater volume than on Aug. 1, 1933, when an increase had been indicated.

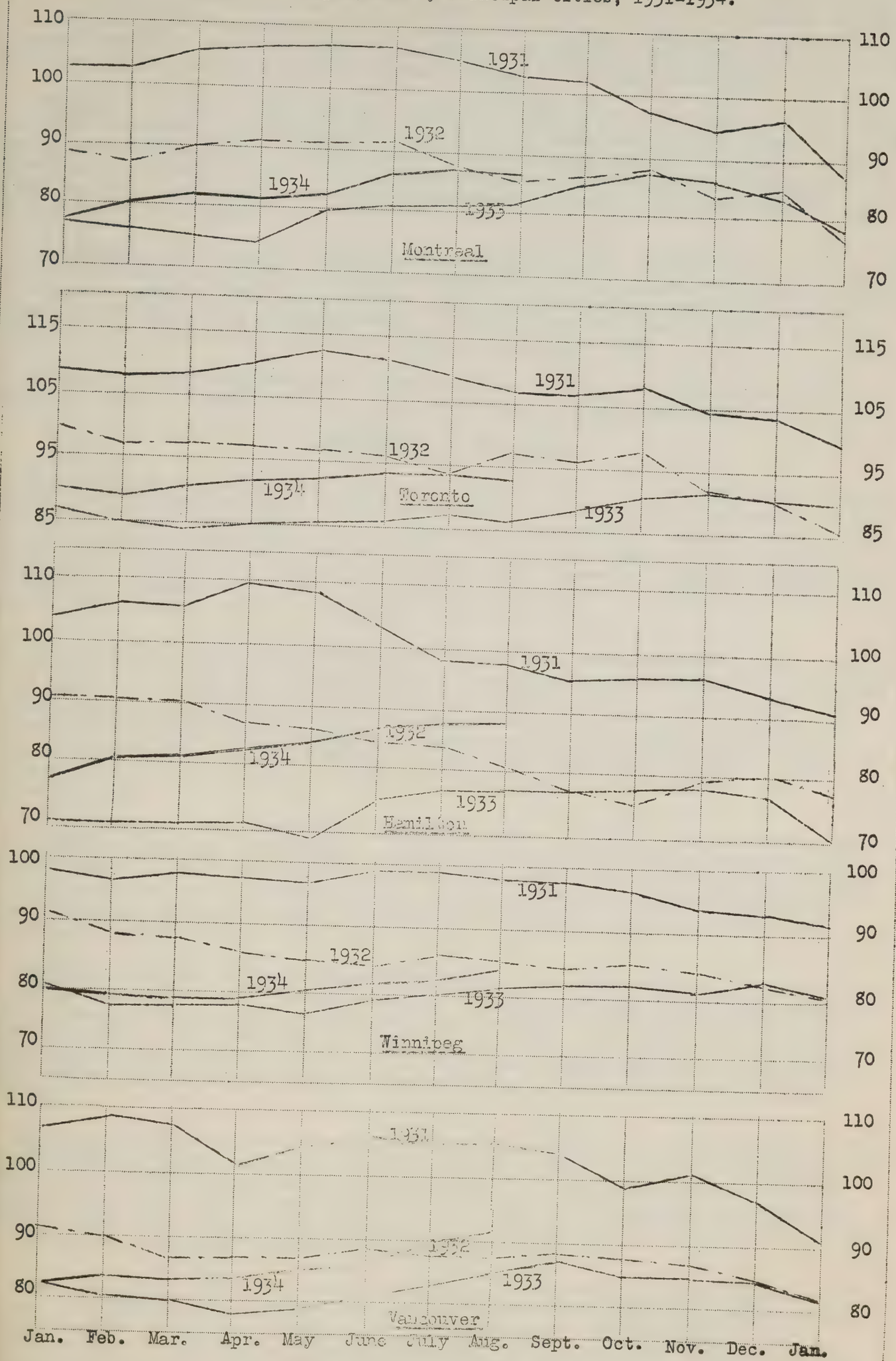
Quebec.- Improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, constfuction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 160 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,902 workers, compared with 12,478 in the preceding month. Little general change had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,292 firms employing 112,081 persons, or 1,448 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in ten out of the thirteen years for which statistics are available; the loss this year was rather greater than on the same date in 1933, though smaller than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. The index was higher than at the beginning of August of last year. Manufacturing showed general curtailment as compared with July 1, there being a large reduction in textile and iron and steel factories. Retail trade was also affected by midsummer dullness; on the other hand, wholesale trade and construction showed improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa again advanced, 155 persons being added to the forces of the 164 co-operating employers, who had 13,224 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in construction, while trade and manufacturing showed a slowing-up. Employment at the beginning of August, 1933, had also increased, but the index then was lower.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 259 establishments reporting 28,000 persons on their pay lists, as against 27,885 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a small increase on the whole, increases in the food and some other groups rather more than offsetting losses in textile and iron and steel; the fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a small increase had also been noted.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 150 firms employing 13,468 workers, or 23 more than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works reduced their working forces, but food and other manufacturing establishments were busier. The situation had also remained unchanged on Aug. 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month. The index on the latest date was higher than at midsummer in any of the last three years.

Winnipeg.- A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 425 firms who had 35,676 employees, as compared with 35,154 at the beginning of July. There was little change in manufacturing as a whole; construction showed a considerable gain, and there were smaller increases in all other industries except transportation. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food production. Returns were compiled from 381 employers with 28,821 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,223 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on Aug.1, 1933, but the index of employment was then over six points lower.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,281 of which reported 470,682 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 468,860 on July 1. Employment in this group has usually shown a small advance on Aug.1 in the experience of the last thirteen years, although the tendency was decidedly unfavourable at midsummer in 1930, 1931 and 1932; the increase this year was very slightly above the average. The index stood at 94.2, compared with 93.8 on July 1, 85.2 on Aug. 1, 1933, 82.6 on Aug. 1, 1932 and 94.7 on Aug. 1, 1931.

The firms reporting for the latest date showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by over 71,300 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than fourteen points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 17.8. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 10.6 p.c. higher than that of 85.2 recorded on Aug. 1, 1933, while it was 26.6 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fourteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in leather, musical instruments, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric current and some other industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines occurred in fur, rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in textile and iron and steel.

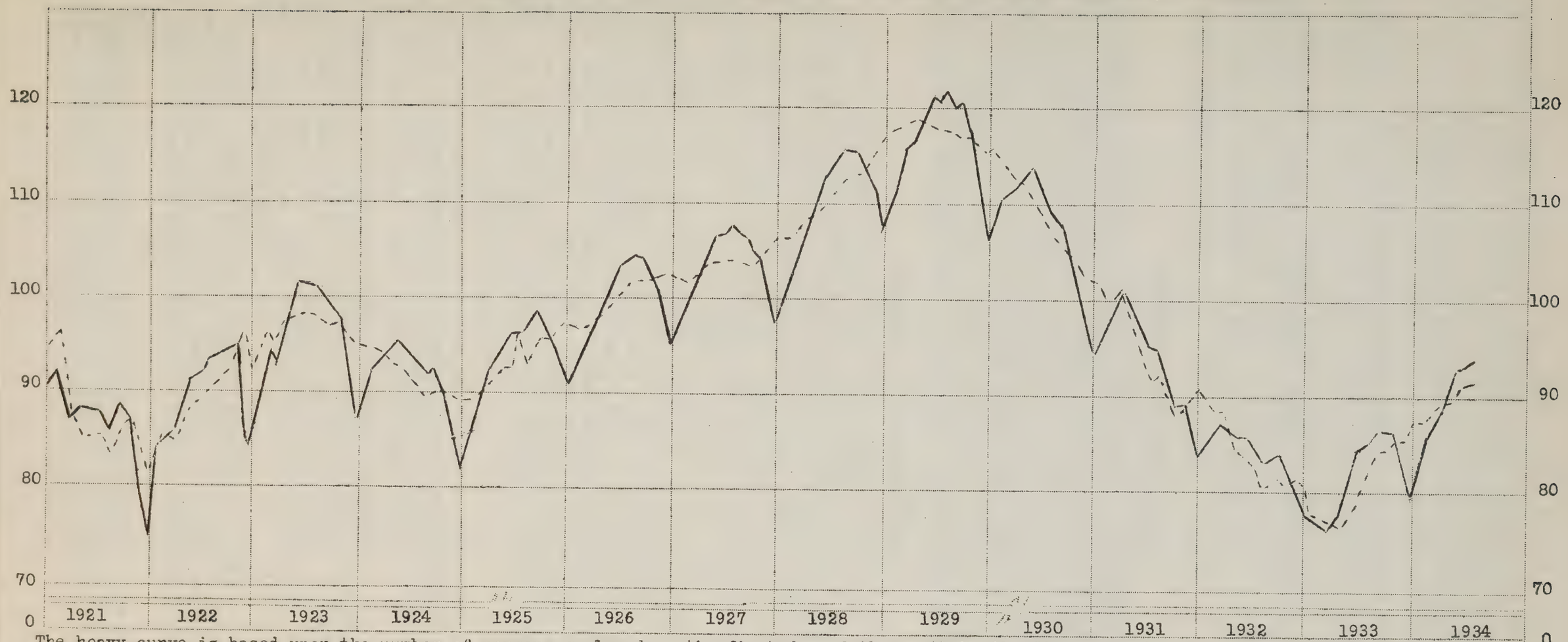
Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in all provinces except Quebec and British Columbia, where the lumbering industry showed slight improvement. Statements were tabulated from 264 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 23,284 persons, or 573 fewer than in the preceding month. Losses had also been reported on Aug. 1, 1933, when the index stood at 48.9, as compared with 84.5 on the date under review; this is higher than at midsummer in any other year for which data are available.

Mining.- Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore and coal-mining, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals showed slight improvement; an aggregate working force of 50,370 persons was employed by the 282 reporting operators, who had 48,950 employees on July 1. Activity was greater than at the beginning of August in the last three years; the general gain was rather smaller than that noted on Aug.1, 1933, but considerably exceeded the average for the years since 1920.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 21,339 workers in their employ, as against 21,056 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year, when a minor decline had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Employment increased in local, steam railway and water transportation, the greatest advance occurring in railway operation. Returns were tabulated from 384 employers whose payrolls rose from 97,414 persons on July 1, to 98,665 at the beginning of August. Small gains were noted in transportation as a whole on the same date in 1933; the index then was slightly lower.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Construction and Maintenance.- Important curtailment was registered in work on the highways, but building and railway construction were more active. A large proportion of the loss occurred in Ontario, although construction was also slacker in the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 151,037 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1934, by the 1,015 contractors furnishing data, who had 164,567 in their last report. Employment in this group was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of August in 1933 or 1932.

Services.- The service group recorded further improvement, according to 415 firms employing 26,019 persons, or 700 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when little general change had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,045 trading establishments reporting had 90,033 workers on their staffs, as compared with 91,918 in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was lower, standing at 110.5, as compared with 116.5 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the improvement in employment which has been recorded in recent months continued during June in most of the principal industries, but the general level of recorded unemployment was slightly higher, mainly owing to a seasonal decline in the coal-mining industry. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.5 on June 25, 1934, as compared with 16.3 on May 14, 1934, and 19.4 on June 26, 1933. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 23 was 2,126,260, an increase of 33,674 persons as compared with June, but a decline of 315,915 from the figures for the same date last year. The estimated number in employment was 10,136,000 as compared with 10,163,000 on June 25.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States decreased three p.c. in July as compared with June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,257 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in July, 3,604,143 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 78.6 compared with 81.0 on June 15, 1934, and with 71.5 on July 15, 1933. The decline was due to inventory-taking, repairs, vacations, and the closing-down of plants over an extended July 4 holiday period, augmented by strikes in various localities, while in a number of instances, plants reported operations affected by the drought and extreme heat. During the preceding 15-year period, 1919-1933, inclusive, for which data are available in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment has declined in July in 12 instances and payrolls have decreased in thirteen. The only years in which increases in employment in July were shown were 1919, 1929 and 1933. Improvement in the month under review occurred in 20 industries, the largest gains being reported in leather, food, chemicals and allied products. On the other hand, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, rubber and other factories showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, coal and metalliferous mining, retail and wholesale trade and dyeing and cleaning plants recorded reduced activity as compared with June, 1934, while the crude petroleum producing, communication, hotel, laundry, building and some other groups showed improvement.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decline of 1.4 p.c. occurred in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June. The preliminary index stood at 70.0, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was, however, 12.7 p.c. higher than in July, 1933. The metal, stone, clay and glass, wood, and other groups showed decreased activity, while food and tobacco factories reported improvement.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 1.7 p.c. in July as compared with June, and there was also a loss of 1.0 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 71.7 in July, 1934, compared with 63.3 in July, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 84.1 in June, or the same as in May, 1934, compared with 69.5 in June, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1934.	100.0	7.7	27.8	43.3	12.5	8.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	15[illegible].8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1934.	13.8	1.4	12.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.8	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1934.	100.0	50.5	2.5	5.4	2.3	10.6	16.2	2.8	9.7

Note: The "Relative Weight" , as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1934	July1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	50.5	94.2	93.8	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6
Animal products - edible	2.6	132.6	132.7	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6
Fur and products	.2	83.6	89.4	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0
Leather and products	2.2	99.3	95.4	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.3	99.7	106.9	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5
Lumber and products	4.2	74.9	74.7	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	69.9	68.1	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8
Furniture	.6	70.1	72.5	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2
Other lumber products	1.1	94.5	97.1	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0
Musical instruments	.1	41.9	33.0	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	115.6	107.0	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3	118.4
Pulp and paper products	6.2	95.8	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1
Pulp and paper	2.9	89.1	88.9	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2
Paper products	.9	104.6	105.2	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	101.5	101.9	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1
Rubber products	1.3	94.1	95.0	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2
Textile products	9.6	106.0	107.5	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	123.3	122.0	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.8	90.2	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1	96.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	120.8	114.7	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	478.3	481.7	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.8	118.2	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	90.8	93.3	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1
Other textile products	1.0	86.8	90.2	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	111.2	109.5	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1
Tobacco	.9	101.2	99.7	105.1	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.3	123.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	116.1	112.2	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	117.6	121.0	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	76.6	75.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2
Electric current	1.5	113.9	109.5	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.7	103.1	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1
Iron and steel products	10.4	73.7	74.2	63.0	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	88.3	85.7	66.9	54.2	87.9	110.4	138.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	81.0	80.5	65.4	72.5	95.1	118.8	136.5
Agricultural implements	.4	39.4	42.5	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9
Land vehicles	4.8	74.0	75.1	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6
Automobiles and parts	1.5	99.2	105.4	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.5	51.9	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4	149.4
Heating appliances	.4	89.2	85.8	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	65.5	63.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	80.1	84.7	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8
Other iron and steel products	1.5	76.8	76.9	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.2	111.4	89.5	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	137.6	137.3	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8
Miscellaneous	.5	114.8	116.0	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0
LOGGING	2.5	84.5	86.3	48.9	29.1	28.8	61.5	74.0
MINING	5.4	110.3	107.0	97.4	94.8	104.5	115.5	122.1
Coal	2.4	81.4	78.7	77.7	83.5	89.8	98.9	104.2
Metallic ores	2.3	185.3	179.7	151.7	132.3	143.8	142.5	145.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	94.4	93.7	80.2	73.9	94.4	134.9	151.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.2	80.1	83.6	93.5	105.9	121.0	126.0
Telegraphs	.5	91.2	89.3	86.9	98.2	109.3	129.0	133.7
Telephones	1.8	78.6	77.7	82.8	92.4	105.1	119.1	123.9
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	83.6	82.6	81.2	85.3	97.8	108.9	117.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	112.3	112.0	112.6	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5
Steam railways	6.3	74.2	73.1	71.2	76.8	91.5	104.0	113.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	90.6	89.5	88.8	90.0	98.4	111.8	120.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.2	129.0	140.6	88.4	90.0	162.8	179.8	186.8
Building	2.4	56.6	52.2	43.1	57.1	119.4	154.9	170.2
Highway	10.6	266.2	310.0	156.5	146.9	285.2	362.9	298.2
Railway	3.2	75.1	73.0	71.7	72.3	101.8	120.0	153.8
SERVICES	2.8	123.0	119.7	111.8	117.0	133.0	142.4	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	127.0	121.3	108.6	114.4	138.9	152.0	159.3
Professional	.2	117.7	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5	124.2	122.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.7	117.5	114.7	118.2	126.8	132.6	132.9
TRADE	9.7	116.5	119.1	110.5	113.8	120.9	126.4	126.1
Retail	7.1	122.5	126.5	116.2	118.9	126.4	129.1	129.4
Wholesale	2.6	102.5	102.0	97.6	102.0	108.6	120.3	118.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.9	101.0	87.1	86.3	105.2	118.8	127.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Aug.1 1934	July 1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	35.8	99.1	99.9	81.6	76.3	86.1	110.7	116.8
Lumber products	5.5	97.5	96.5	65.6	58.7	65.5	113.1	124.0
Pulp and paper	5.5	151.3	156.1	140.1	125.5	144.3	191.8	119.4
Textile products	4.3	83.6	89.0	74.0	70.4	67.2	79.9	88.8
Iron and steel	10.8	95.8	91.4	69.7	63.5	82.6	101.8	134.0
Other manufactures	9.7	93.2	96.9	86.8	85.9	90.0	105.2	106.2
Logging	3.6	124.8	139.7	47.1	29.4	14.8	42.8	67.8
Mining	20.5	98.5	96.6	90.8	98.5	107.0	111.4	112.6
Communications	2.6	87.8	85.4	83.8	96.8	122.1	130.7	126.1
Transportation	9.9	61.3	61.8	76.4	68.3	82.6	90.4	95.1
Construction	18.6	147.8	138.8	153.2	140.3	207.1	392.3	247.7
Services	2.1	193.8	176.0	186.9	198.2	247.0	207.4	201.3
Trade	6.9	111.9	113.6	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3	116.3
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	101.3	100.4	93.0	90.1	106.8	140.9	127.5
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	96.0	95.3	87.6	85.0	97.5	110.9	119.0
Lumber products	3.7	91.7	93.3	78.5	71.2	91.0	109.7	132.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	92.9	92.4	83.2	81.7	88.1	106.2	114.2
Textile products	16.8	112.4	113.6	99.8	92.6	92.3	98.1	105.4
Iron and steel	8.7	68.2	67.9	61.4	64.9	89.1	108.6	122.5
Other manufactures	22.2	103.3	100.5	98.4	95.7	111.1	123.1	126.0
Logging	4.0	129.1	128.0	60.8	45.7	35.1	87.1	79.4
Mining	2.3	134.9	136.0	111.9	94.4	104.9	140.6	150.5
Communications	1.9	72.5	72.3	78.5	89.2	99.9	115.5	123.9
Transportation	10.7	85.4	85.8	79.6	86.7	99.1	108.4	116.9
Construction	11.1	75.0	71.4	63.7	67.4	128.7	134.9	139.5
Services	2.5	105.5	103.8	96.0	104.3	111.8	116.2	118.6
Trade	7.8	126.8	129.7	122.8	126.2	129.6	134.4	132.7
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	94.9	94.1	84.8	84.4	102.4	114.7	121.3
Ontario Manufacturing	55.5	92.4	92.8	82.8	81.6	93.2	108.0	123.1
Lumber products	3.7	69.0	69.6	61.9	61.0	87.4	109.2	125.6
Pulp and paper	6.2	93.9	94.5	87.9	87.3	99.2	111.3	116.6
Textile products	10.0	101.6	102.9	98.1	93.0	94.5	96.1	106.4
Iron and steel	13.1	74.7	76.5	61.5	61.4	74.6	101.6	130.1
Other manufactures	22.5	108.5	107.3	97.3	97.0	108.0	117.7	126.1
Logging	1.2	55.6	58.4	39.6	14.0	21.1	46.1	43.5
Mining	3.9	159.5	153.9	138.1	122.5	138.8	143.1	147.7
Communications	2.1	76.9	76.2	79.7	91.4	100.2	116.3	137.7
Transportation	7.3	82.6	81.3	79.4	85.5	99.3	112.6	120.0
Construction	18.2	205.7	243.3	88.4	99.4	136.8	174.7	192.7
Services	2.7	144.7	141.7	128.6	129.9	146.5	158.4	160.6
Trade	9.1	123.1	128.0	115.0	117.4	126.2	128.6	126.0
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	106.0	109.9	86.6	86.9	100.7	115.7	128.0
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.8	90.0	89.6	87.3	89.7	99.0	118.0	128.1
Lumber products	2.1	88.3	89.8	88.2	84.5	94.0	134.1	157.8
Pulp and paper	2.6	82.0	82.4	84.2	86.0	98.7	111.1	113.7
Textile products	2.0	110.5	114.3	97.6	96.8	93.2	96.5	120.1
Iron and steel	9.8	71.4	70.5	69.7	76.4	89.2	109.2	117.4
Other manufactures	12.3	112.9	111.8	108.5	107.6	113.5	131.5	141.0
Logging	.4	33.3	43.2	12.9	17.0	8.6	22.2	23.1
Mining	6.3	84.9	83.0	84.0	80.2	86.1	100.3	111.5
Communications	3.0	91.0	87.3	92.5	99.1	111.2	131.3	128.0
Transportation	20.3	87.7	86.0	84.0	86.0	97.6	110.4	124.9
Construction	20.0	100.7	110.0	99.5	86.5	253.0	173.4	232.1
Services	3.7	109.2	106.0	108.5	115.8	136.8	159.0	170.5
Trade	17.5	101.6	102.3	99.8	103.8	110.4	121.1	124.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	93.0	94.1	90.5	90.1	129.1	126.2	144.8
British Columbia Manufacturing	41.1	99.6	93.8	91.6	75.0	94.4	114.6	119.2
Lumber products	9.9	61.5	58.3	63.3	43.4	64.9	86.9	109.0
Pulp and paper	5.4	100.6	97.6	91.4	86.4	105.8	112.6	108.6
Textile products	1.1	103.3	102.7	85.4	84.7	99.9	104.0	123.8
Iron and steel	3.0	66.2	65.3	60.6	64.4	82.2	121.0	111.6
Other manufactures	21.7	152.8	141.4	134.5	110.2	128.7	146.6	138.1
Logging	6.0	68.3	67.1	54.7	31.4	39.5	62.6	116.0
Mining	8.4	85.6	79.6	66.1	70.0	76.9	92.9	105.2
Communications	3.4	100.3	99.8	98.9	102.7	125.7	131.3	122.1
Transportation	13.1	94.3	90.3	89.5	96.1	104.9	115.0	114.9
Construction	15.1	112.6	115.6	98.8	106.3	136.8	175.3	166.7
Services	3.4	101.4	98.4	86.8	91.6	109.4	119.9	126.3
Trade	9.5	111.1	109.0	99.2	104.5	113.6	118.3	121.4
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	97.6	94.1	87.3	81.4	98.0	115.8	122.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1934	July1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.6	86.8	87.3	81.6	81.6	97.1	111.1	116.9
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.6	104.9	106.9	104.4	109.9	113.9	109.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.2	101.3	97.2	102.5	105.7	114.1	113.6
Textiles	14.1	91.1	93.1	81.9	76.5	84.6	88.3	95.9
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.7	106.2	107.3	110.2	108.6	103.1	123.6	121.4
Iron and steel	12.8	65.0	65.5	60.0	63.8	85.0	110.2	127.4
Other manufactures	21.5	90.8	91.0	85.0	85.0	107.3	121.2	122.9
Communications	2.9	64.6	64.4	71.3	80.7	88.2	100.4	119.7
Transportation	10.5	92.3	93.4	90.6	94.1	108.3	114.0	126.0
Construction	6.7	54.5	51.0	51.9	70.1	111.1	127.9	161.7
Trade	12.7	119.1	122.5	118.4	122.1	128.1	134.1	130.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.7	82.4	85.5	102.5	114.5	122.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.9	98.0	95.0	99.0	100.2	118.4	118.2	123.5
Leather products	20.1	104.0	99.8	114.1	112.9	123.9	102.8	108.1
Other manufactures	39.8	95.2	92.7	90.0	94.2	115.4	125.4	131.0
Transportation	12.8	101.7	97.9	101.2	107.6	130.5	137.9	131.6
Construction	9.4	107.7	100.3	100.4	87.7	134.9	260.0	219.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.1	99.5	101.0	122.0	138.2	135.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.6	89.0	89.9	82.9	86.5	98.0	106.4	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	105.2	105.1	97.6	98.5	107.3	117.9	127.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	108.3	108.1	102.7	105.8	115.1	120.5	125.6
Textiles	11.5	82.4	84.5	83.5	81.3	90.4	97.8	98.4
Iron and steel	8.7	65.9	69.3	56.3	65.9	78.3	97.7	125.7
Other manufactures	26.3	94.1	93.9	86.1	90.5	102.2	107.1	113.5
Communications	3.2	68.0	68.4	71.6	82.0	89.5	98.1	119.1
Transportation	6.5	93.0	92.3	92.4	101.2	130.8	140.1	144.6
Construction	3.2	61.4	57.9	49.8	78.3	126.3	191.5	210.0
Trade	21.2	116.7	120.9	110.0	112.8	123.2	122.9	119.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.1	86.9	92.3	106.3	115.4	122.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.6	90.7	91.1	82.6	81.7	112.3	120.9	122.5
Lumber products	6.2	70.0	75.8	75.8	43.0	105.8	123.3	131.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	87.1	89.4	67.2	75.4	98.8	106.2	110.1
Other manufactures	24.7	100.9	97.9	96.7	101.5	126.7	132.6	129.9
Construction	15.8	154.3	136.5	111.6	128.4	179.8	266.9	229.6
Trade	14.2	108.2	115.1	104.3	108.5	110.6	116.0	109.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.4	102.4	92.7	97.6	122.8	131.8	128.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.8	85.2	84.8	75.1	75.4	89.3	105.7	132.2
Textiles	19.6	86.5	87.9	81.9	78.2	85.6	88.6	103.1
Electrical apparatus	9.5	86.7	86.3	73.8	96.9	113.7	119.7	134.2
Iron and steel	25.0	69.4	70.6	59.0	52.5	71.2	104.5	153.9
Other manufactures	25.7	107.0	102.5	93.5	97.5	108.6	119.2	126.8
Construction	3.5	61.5	60.2	45.3	87.2	181.4	226.4	254.0
Trade	8.5	116.1	119.7	96.7	100.9	114.2	132.6	127.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.8	87.5	77.5	80.6	97.6	112.6	135.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.7	105.7	105.6	82.0	81.5	69.1	113.9	132.7
Iron and steel	59.5	96.6	100.0	73.4	74.2	55.7	108.7	130.5
Other manufactures	23.2	139.5	126.1	117.3	111.3	122.8	135.3	141.8
Construction	1.9	30.4	32.6	26.1	19.3	61.5	146.5	231.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.7	100.6	80.9	80.0	75.1	120.8	142.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.4	87.3	86.9	85.7	88.1	101.6	120.5	128.4
Animal products - edible	6.1	121.0	120.4	115.5	114.4	106.7	112.7	114.9
Plant products - edible	4.0	103.7	105.1	103.0	104.7	102.7	110.9	116.7
Printing and publishing	5.3	87.5	88.8	93.3	93.7	104.9	118.8	123.2
Textiles	5.3	115.3	120.4	102.7	102.2	96.5	105.4	116.6
Other manufactures	27.7	77.2	75.4	76.3	80.9	100.4	130.6	142.0
Transportation	10.5	76.0	76.7	74.7	81.0	85.4	110.1	110.8
Constfuction	3.8	49.0	36.0	24.3	46.8	36.2	79.4	81.7
Trade	29.1	87.8	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3	106.1	114.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	84.0	82.7	81.7	86.0	98.1	110.3	117.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.7	90.4	88.8	85.1	81.3	97.8	108.0	109.5
Lumber products	6.9	52.6	53.7	56.9	44.3	61.9	54.2	89.5
Other manufactures	30.8	107.8	104.8	98.1	98.4	115.9	130.5	120.0
Communications	8.2	99.8	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8	130.6	118.3
Transportation	19.9	101.1	98.2	95.4	100.7	106.8	114.7	113.6
Construction	5.0	38.3	35.7	39.1	56.7	113.7	87.3	108.0
Services	6.6	99.2	97.4	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4	120.3
Trade	22.5	113.6	112.6	101.5	106.5	115.7	120.6	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.5	89.8	85.2	87.9	106.0	111.7	114.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

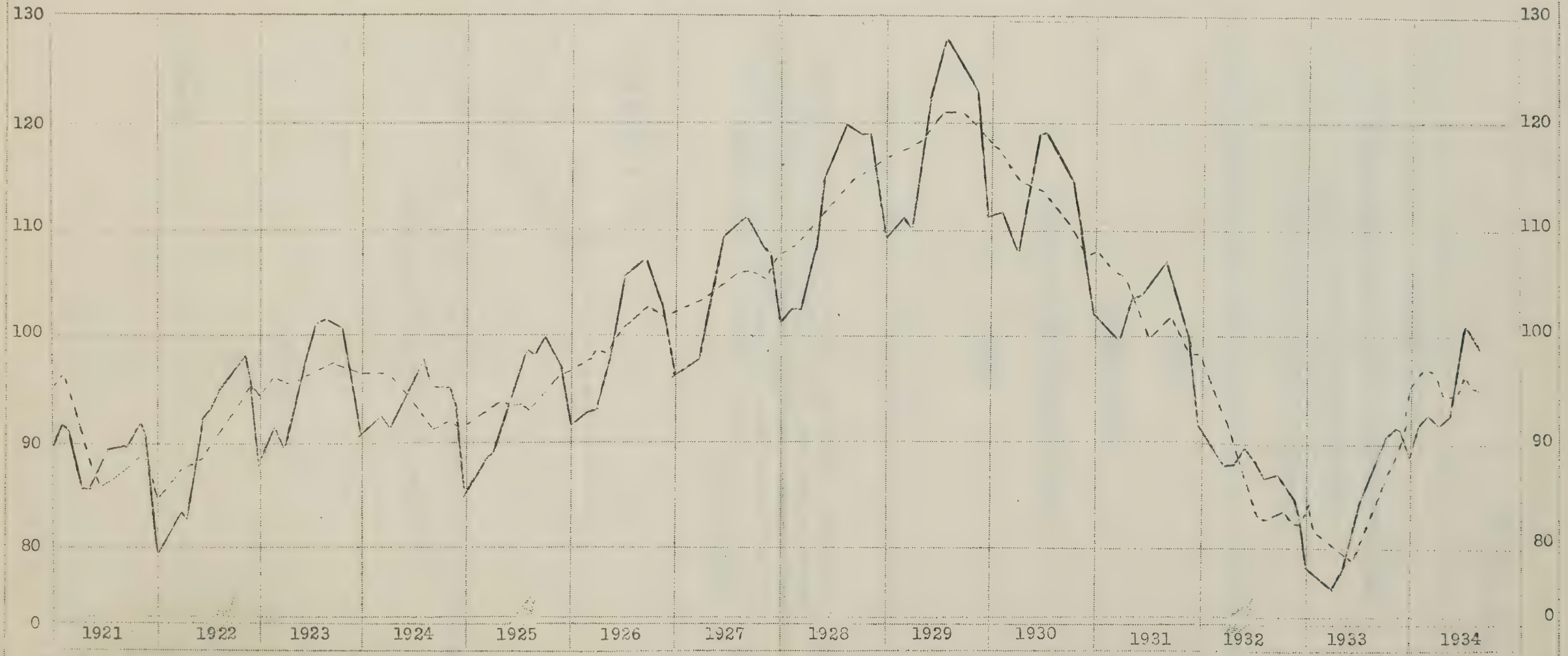
Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 26, 1934.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.).
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a further contraction in their payrolls at the beginning of September; the experience of the last thirteen years shows on the average, a slight recession between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, but the decline at the latest date was rather greater than the average for the years since 1920. That this was so, was due to very pronounced declines in highway construction, which usually releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities; the losses this year, however, (involving over 15,300 workers), were greater than on Sept. 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were received from 8,820 employers with an aggregate payroll of 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than at the beginning of August. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 98.8, compared with 99.9 on Aug. 1, 1934, and with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933; the situation thus continued considerably better than a year ago, and also compared favourably with that indicated in the late summer of 1932, when the Sept. 1 index was 86.0. The following shows the Sept. 1 indexes in the fourteen years of the record:- 1934, 98,8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows a minor gain in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1934; this advance, though slight, is in favourable comparison with the small decline that in the thirteen preceding years has been the usual seasonal movement between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while there were important losses in fish-canneries and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, railway construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were the unusually large reductions in highway construction, already mentioned, and shipping also released men.

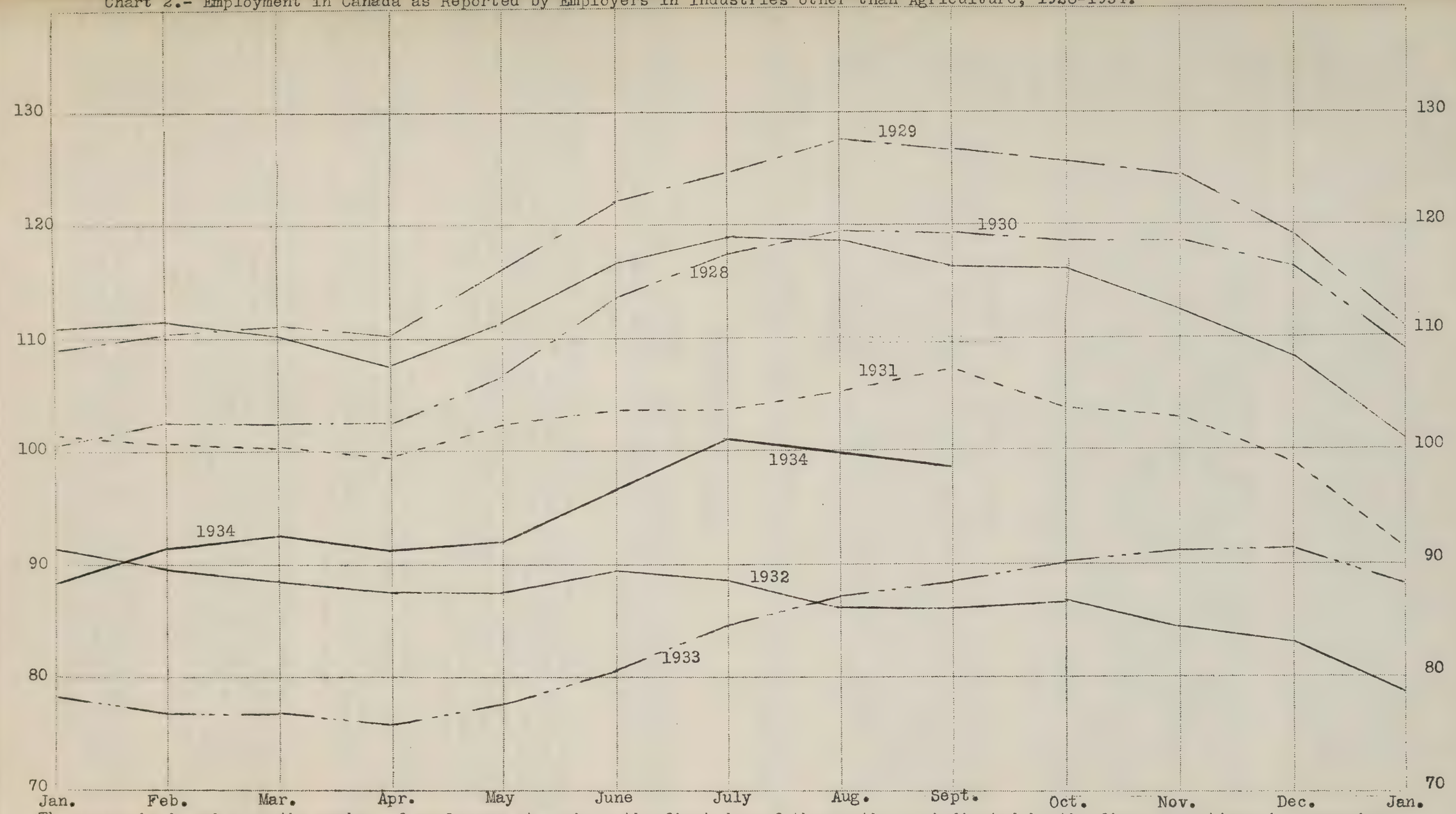
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed moderate gains; there was no general change in the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia the movement was unfavourable.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment at the beginning of September showed its fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also more active. Slight improvement was also indicated in mining, communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Statistics were received from 619 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 72,121 workers on Sept. 1, 1934, compared with 71,797 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.8.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and services; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, musical instrument, rubber and leather groups showed improvement, while lumber, food and pulp and paper factories released employees. The working force of the 2,100 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 260,708 persons, as against 259,109 on Aug. 1. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1933, but employment then was generally in smaller volume. The gains on Sept. 1 this year and last are contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated, on the average, on that date in the years since 1920.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,897 firms reported further curtailment in personnel, reducing their staffs from 403,075 at the first of August, to 392,960 on Sept. 1; improvement had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 88.1, was considerably lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.3. Manufacturing recorded no general change. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, chemical, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electric current, electrical apparatus and some other groups, but these were nearly offset by a substantial seasonal decline in iron and steel, and smaller losses in pulp and paper, lumber and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, railway construction and services reported heightened activity, but transportation was rather slacker, and highway construction work released a large number of men.

Prairie Provinces.- Very little general change was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September, as compared with Aug. 1; the index was over two points higher than on Sept. 1, 1933, when a small increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,301 employers of 116,751 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Mining, communications, transportation and trade afforded heightened employment; manufacturing reported a minor increase, declines in meat-packing plants and dairies being more than offset by general but comparatively small gains in other classes of factory employment. On the other hand, construction, particularly on highways, showed considerable curtailment. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a reduction on Sept. 1, the first recorded since the opening of the year. An increase had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 89.2, was seven points lower than at the latest date. Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Mining, transportation, railway construction and trade also showed improvement, but highway construction and maintenance released a large number of workers. The personnel of the 903 firms furnishing data declined from 81,026 persons on Aug. 1, to 79,805 at the beginning of September.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

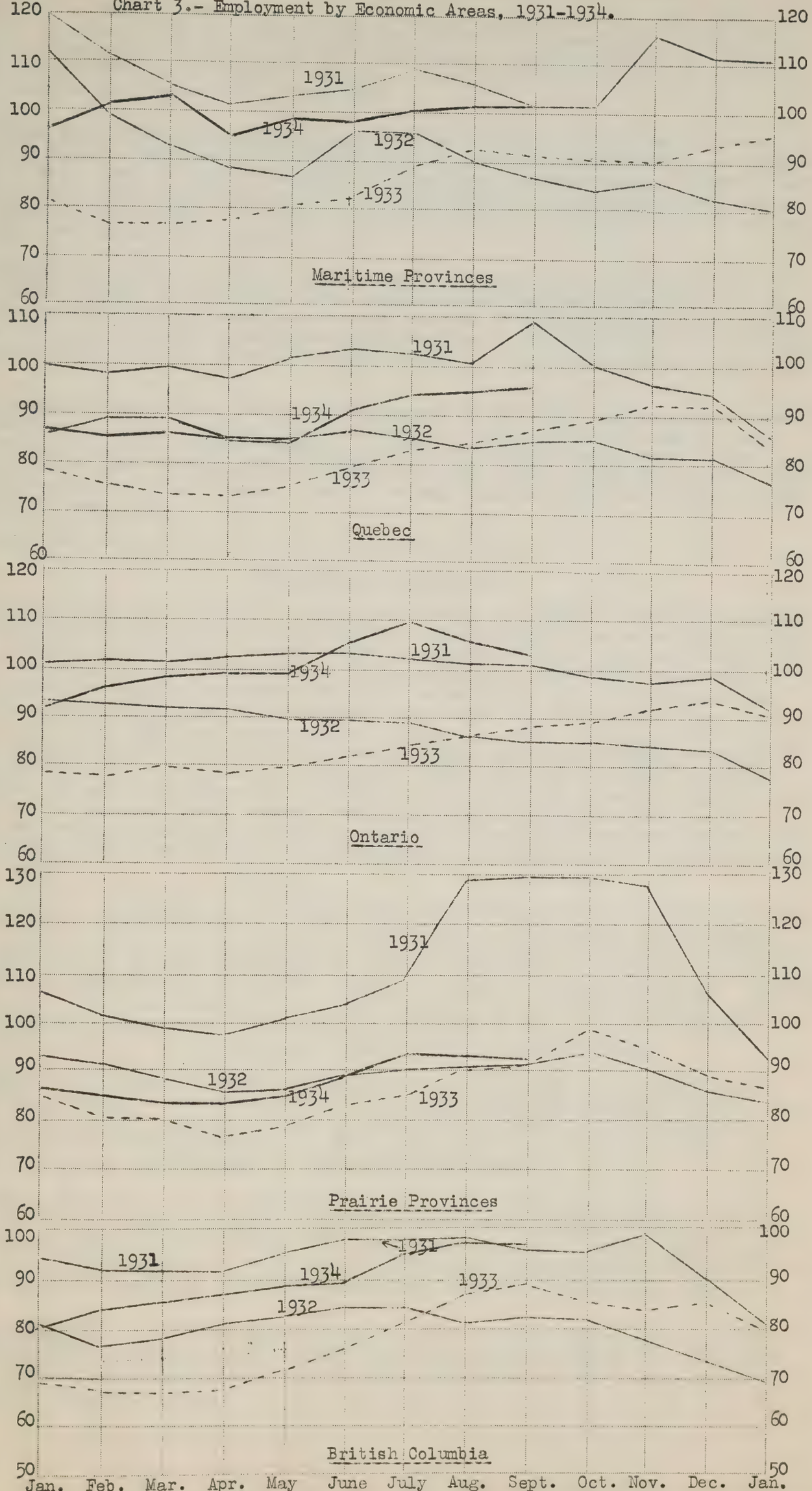
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 546 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,221 co-operating firms, who employed 128,505. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Communications, local transportation and services also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, construction and trade released workers. A more pronounced advance had occurred on Sept. 1, 1933, but the index then was rather lower.

Quebec.- A slight increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 160 employers of 13,082 persons, as compared with 12,994 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and trade were rather more active, while construction was slacker. Employment as reported by employers was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a similar small advance had been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; hotels and restaurants also afforded increased employment. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were slacker, while other groups showed little change on the whole. Statements were received from 1,304 firms with 113,732 workers, or 1,539 more than on Aug. 1. A rather larger gain had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while trade showed slight improvement. The 164 firms furnishing returns reported 12,917 employees, compared with 13,207 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1933, a minor gain had been noted; the index was then several points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.



Hamilton.- Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, especially in the food, textile and iron and steel divisions, and construction also reported a recession in Hamilton; 257 employers recorded 27,016 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 28,017 on Aug.1. Employment had shown little general change at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a lower level.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A considerable reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 154 co-operating firms reported 12,221 workers, as against 13,539 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel plants, (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was also a slightly downward tendency. A smaller loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was many points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to improve; manufacturing as a group showed little change, but communications, transportation and trade were brisker. An aggregate working force of 36,267 persons was reported by the 424 establishments making returns for Sept. 1, which had employed 35,728 workers in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been recorded on the same date in 1933, and the index then was a few points lower.

Vancouver.- There was an advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 381 firms employing 28,829 workers, as against 28,756 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather smaller payrolls, the largest losses being in the lumber industry, while trade indicated improvement, and other groups showed minor gains. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, when a larger increase had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further small advance on Sept. 1, the 5,296 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 470,823 on Aug. 1 to 471,243 on the date under review. This increase, though slight, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The crude index, (standing at 94.3 on Sept. 1, 1934, as compared with 94.2 in the preceding month and 86.8 on the same date in 1933), showed an increase of half a point after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel groups reported contractions which were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, textile, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in manufacturing were in Quebec.

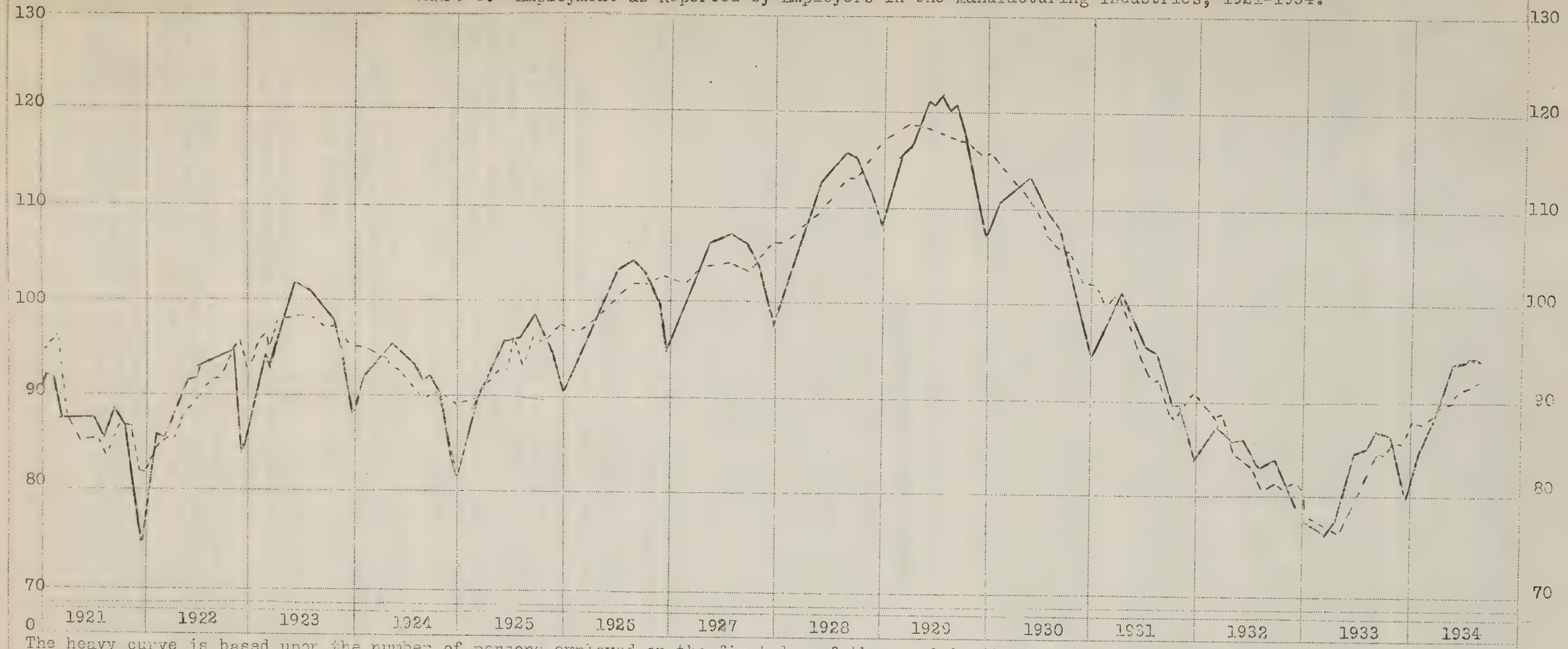
Since Jan. 1, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the re-instatement of nearly 71,800 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,180 manufacturers furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; this is an average increase of about 14 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Improvement was also indicated during the same period of 1933, the numbers then added to the reported payrolls aggregating over 61,400, an increase, on the average, of some 12 operatives in each of the establishments whose statistics were tabulated.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a moderate gain at the beginning of September, according to the 263 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 23,618, compared with 23,255 in their last return. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was larger than on the same date in any other year of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1934-35.

Mining.- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, while employment in the non-metallic mineral division also gained slightly; there was an increase of 1,017 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 291 operators furnishing data having 51,397 employees on Sept. 1. Rather larger advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was twelve points lower.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 21,854 workers, as compared with 21,471 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly less than in the early autumn of 1933; the gain then indicated was decidedly smaller.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry showed no general change, increases in local and steam railway operation offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 98,670 persons was registered by the 386 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, practically the same number as on Aug. 1. The index was about a point higher than on the same date of last year, when an advance had been indicated in the transportation division.

Construction and Maintenance.- Practically no change occurred on the whole in general building; the railway construction group showed considerable improvement, but work on the highways was curtailed to a very marked extent, particularly in Ontario. The payrolls of the 1,012 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 138,271 employees, or 12,572 fewer than in the preceding month. The index, at 118.1 at the latest date, was nearly eleven points lower than on Aug. 1, 1934, but was approximately thirty points higher than on Sept. 1 of last year, when little change had been indicated in the construction division as a whole.

Services.- Employment in the service group continued to expand, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 424 employers had 26,555 persons on their payrolls, as against 26,039 on Aug. 1. A similar gain had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then lower.

Trade.- There was a small advance in retail and wholesale trade, this slightly exceeding the seasonal increase indicated, on the average, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, rather less than the gain noted on the same date in 1933, when the index, at 111.8, was lower than at the beginning of September in the present year, (117.1). Returns were received from 1,063 trading establishments employing 90,731 persons, compared with 90,210 on Aug. 1, 1934.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, in most of the principal industries there were only slight changes in the general level of employment during July, but the numbers recorded as unemployed on July 23 were somewhat higher than a month earlier. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.8 on July 23, 1934, as compared with 16.5 on June 25, 1934, and 19.5 on July 24, 1933. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 2,136,578 persons were out of work in August, 1934, an increase of 10,318 over July, but 274,559 fewer than in August, 1933. This monthly increase in unemployment was more than wholly accounted for by the abnormally high total of boys and girls now leaving school and registering as unemployed. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at approximately 10,170,000 on Aug. 20, an increase of 34,000 over July, 1934, and of 376,000 as compared with August of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased by 1.0 p.c. in August, 1934, as compared with July, according to reports made by a large number of employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms, who reported 3,749,639 persons on their August payrolls, represent 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, the sample covering more than 50 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners in all manufacturing industries. The preliminary index, (average 1923-1925) stood at 79.4, compared with 78.6 in July, 1934, and 76.4 in August, 1933.

There were advances in August in 52 of the 90 industries covered in the survey; the textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, lumber, food, tobacco, paper and printing, chemical and petroleum refining groups showed general improvement, while the iron and steel and their products, vehicle, stone, clay and glass and rubber industries were quieter.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, anthracite mining, dyeing and cleaning and some others showed curtailment, while metalliferous mining, building, crude petroleum producing and other industries reported improvement.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 0.7 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 70.2, or 6.8 p.c. higher than in August, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.7 in July, as compared with 84.1 in June, 1934, and 75.9 in July, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1934.	100.0	7.8	28.3	42.6	12.7	8.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1934.	13.9	1.4	12.3	1.4	2.9	1.3	3.9	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	136.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	102.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	9[illegible].3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	[illegible].7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1934.	100.0	51.1	2.6	5.6	2.3	10.7	15.0	2.9	9.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1934	Aug.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	51.1	94.3	94.2	86.8	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	125.9	132.6	127.4	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0
Fur and products	.2	81.9	83.6	101.5	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3
Leather and products	2.2	99.9	99.3	100.2	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.2	105.3	108.2	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5
Lumber and products	4.2	74.2	74.9	66.5	59.4	77.5	96.9	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	68.9	69.9	58.9	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0
Furniture	.7	72.3	70.1	70.5	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7
Other lumber products	1.0	92.2	94.5	87.0	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6
Musical instruments	.1	48.0	41.9	29.6	50.1	51.9	66.3	99.4
Plant products - edible	3.9	125.3	115.6	115.2	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4
Pulp and paper products	6.2	94.4	95.8	89.5	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.4	89.1	79.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9
Paper products	.9	105.2	104.6	102.3	98.3	99.1	108.3	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.5	101.4	101.5	98.7	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3
Rubber products	1.3	94.3	94.1	84.2	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6
Textile products	9.9	108.1	106.0	101.5	93.9	98.3	96.9	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	122.6	123.3	115.2	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.3	90.8	82.8	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	119.3	120.8	126.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6
Silk and silk goods	1.0	469.7	478.3	397.9	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.0	114.8	113.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	96.1	90.8	89.0	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7
Other textile products	1.0	91.7	86.8	81.3	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9
Plant products(n.e.s.)	1.6	114.0	111.2	109.3	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0
Tobacco	.9	103.7	101.2	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.4	124.3	113.2	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.1	116.1	96.4	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	121.1	117.6	111.3	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	75.8	76.6	64.6	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9
Electric current	1.6	116.6	113.9	112.1	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.1	103.7	91.8	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7
Iron and steel products	10.2	71.2	73.7	62.8	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	85.7	88.3	68.7	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	82.2	81.0	66.3	71.4	92.3	115.4	151.9
Agricultural implements	.3	37.0	39.4	29.6	22.4	25.7	47.9	103.3
Land vehicles	4.5	69.4	74.0	65.0	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.8
Automobiles and parts	1.5	79.4	99.2	68.8	57.3	57.6	99.9	129.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	48.3	47.5	42.7	65.4	100.8	101.4	142.1
Heating appliances	.4	93.5	89.2	81.4	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	65.0	65.5	55.3	55.9	109.3	149.6	151.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.5	80.1	63.0	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.5
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.0	76.8	67.5	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.9	110.2	91.6	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	138.7	137.6	127.5	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8
Miscellaneous	.5	114.2	114.8	99.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	113.4
LOGGING	2.6	85.6	84.5	48.3	26.0	30.5	54.3	83.6
MINING	5.6	112.4	110.3	100.4	96.5	105.6	116.6	123.8
Coal	2.5	83.1	81.4	80.7	87.6	91.3	101.6	105.9
Metallic ores	2.4	189.1	185.3	156.5	130.0	142.1	141.0	147.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	95.2	94.4	80.7	72.6	98.9	134.0	153.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	82.5	81.2	83.8	92.9	105.8	120.9	126.8
Telegraphs	.5	93.2	91.2	87.7	96.0	108.6	130.4	140.3
Telephones	1.8	79.7	78.6	82.7	92.2	105.1	118.6	125.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	83.6	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8	113.2	117.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.3	112.3	114.4	118.4	121.6	128.7	134.3
Steam railways	6.4	74.3	74.2	72.0	77.3	90.9	108.1	132.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	87.1	90.6	91.9	90.2	100.9	112.2	121.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.0	118.1	129.0	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2	131.3
Building	2.5	56.3	56.6	45.9	52.3	117.5	155.4	174.8
Highway	9.0	224.7	266.2	155.6	133.4	337.0	299.9	293.5
Railway	3.5	81.9	75.1	69.7	73.3	98.3	122.3	157.7
SERVICES	2.9	125.5	123.0	113.8	119.4	134.8	143.4	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	131.5	127.0	113.2	120.1	140.5	154.1	158.3
Professional	.2	120.8	117.7	123.3	128.9	123.7	124.9	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	116.5	117.7	112.4	116.0	129.6	131.6	133.2
TRADE	9.8	117.1	116.5	111.8	113.1	120.5	127.3	127.8
Retail	7.2	123.3	122.5	117.1	117.3	125.7	129.9	130.1
Wholesale	9.8	102.7	102.5	99.6	103.1	108.9	121.3	122.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.8	99.9	88.5	86.0	107.1	116.6	126.8

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1934	Aug.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929
Maritime Provinces -Manufacturing	34.9	97.1	99.1	86.8	77.3	83.5	104.1	116.5
Lumber products	5.5	97.1	97.5	69.6	47.0	59.8	101.3	128.8
Pulp and paper	5.1	142.2	151.3	151.3	119.2	138.6	169.1	117.5
Textile products	4.4	85.7	83.6	79.7	76.1	65.0	73.8	85.9
Iron and steel	10.2	91.0	95.8	80.5	73.2	83.8	97.8	133.8
Other manufactures	9.7	93.6	93.2	84.3	84.8	86.2	104.4	104.8
Logging	2.9	102.0	124.8	49.2	34.8	22.3	40.9	52.6
Mining	20.4	99.0	98.5	91.6	97.7	106.2	113.5	112.0
Communications	2.7	90.0	87.8	86.0	94.9	118.2	140.9	127.3
Transportation	9.9	61.8	61.3	64.1	64.3	85.0	87.7	97.9
Construction	20.2	162.0	147.8	140.3	124.0	179.2	254.6	245.2
Services	2.1	196.8	193.8	182.0	203.2	232.6	215.6	200.9
Trade	6.9	109.8	111.9	101.9	106.7	114.8	119.6	117.8
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	101.8	101.3	91.5	87.8	102.7	122.5	127.3
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	96.7	96.0	88.3	86.8	97.4	109.2	116.2
Lumber products	3.6	90.2	91.7	75.8	74.9	88.0	106.4	125.3
Pulp and paper	8.1	92.1	92.9	84.5	84.5	83.7	105.2	111.7
Textile products	17.2	115.3	112.4	104.1	96.3	95.8	99.7	103.3
Iron and steel	8.8	69.1	68.2	61.2	64.5	88.3	103.0	118.6
Other manufactures	22.0	103.2	103.3	97.4	96.6	111.4	121.7	123.2
Logging	4.5	146.0	129.1	60.3	35.1	39.4	84.5	84.3
Mining	2.3	133.0	134.9	115.7	92.9	111.7	136.9	154.5
Communications	1.9	73.7	72.5	77.9	87.6	99.3	113.4	124.0
Transportation	10.7	85.1	85.4	85.5	88.5	98.5	109.5	114.4
Construction	10.8	73.6	75.0	69.2	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1
Services	2.5	108.6	105.5	100.7	106.2	114.1	115.5	120.4
Trade	7.6	124.3	126.8	126.1	126.0	130.2	134.3	133.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.4	94.9	87.0	85.3	109.8	113.6	120.5
Ontario Manufacturing	56.9	92.4	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0	105.9	121.6
Lumber products	3.8	68.1	69.0	63.3	61.0	84.3	101.4	122.6
Pulp and paper	6.3	92.3	93.9	88.3	89.3	96.9	107.8	115.2
Textile products	10.3	103.0	101.6	101.0	92.7	93.2	95.5	106.8
Iron and steel	12.6	70.2	74.7	60.1	56.7	73.5	95.7	124.7
Other manufactures	23.9	112.6	108.5	102.6	97.8	113.7	120.2	127.3
Logging	1.3	58.6	55.6	39.8	16.3	21.5	33.9	67.8
Mining	4.0	161.7	159.5	139.1	117.5	137.7	144.0	148.5
Communications	2.1	76.8	76.9	79.3	90.5	99.9	115.2	131.6
Transportation	7.4	81.0	82.6	79.8	84.0	98.1	112.0	119.6
Construction	16.0	175.8	205.7	88.7	89.1	131.6	171.7	180.6
Services	2.9	147.7	144.7	128.2	132.9	150.3	160.0	160.0
Trade	9.4	123.3	123.1	115.6	116.3	125.5	128.0	128.8
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	103.3	106.0	88.1	85.1	100.7	113.6	126.9
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	28.9	90.2	90.0	86.9	89.3	97.8	115.2	126.2
Lumber products	2.1	89.0	88.3	80.5	72.4	82.3	120.0	149.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	82.9	82.0	81.8	86.5	98.8	106.6	108.0
Textile products	2.1	113.0	110.5	103.6	101.4	99.1	110.0	121.0
Iron and steel	9.8	71.8	71.4	69.8	75.2	86.7	103.7	116.0
Other manufactures	12.2	111.9	112.9	108.5	109.9	115.0	132.6	140.6
Logging	.3	26.2	33.3	11.3	15.2	5.5	15.7	26.0
Mining	6.9	92.8	84.9	94.2	93.8	90.8	101.9	119.2
Communications	3.2	96.9	91.0	93.2	101.5	114.4	132.7	131.3
Transportation	20.7	89.4	87.7	86.7	92.9	98.3	116.3	126.7
Construction	18.2	92.0	100.7	93.8	82.3	257.7	186.7	220.1
Services	3.7	109.8	109.2	107.0	117.0	135.8	161.2	169.6
Trade	18.1	104.7	101.6	100.7	103.1	109.6	124.7	126.5
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	92.9	93.0	90.7	91.6	130.0	129.8	143.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing	41.5	99.2	99.6	93.8	80.1	91.9	115.9	119.0
Lumber products	10.0	61.0	61.5	60.1	45.2	62.2	83.5	105.3
Pulp and paper	5.5	101.2	100.6	92.8	87.9	103.1	105.3	109.0
Textile products	1.0	97.1	103.3	95.4	94.5	100.5	106.5	122.9
Iron and steel	3.0	64.9	66.2	60.5	63.9	82.3	118.3	112.5
Other manufactures	22.0	152.8	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1	158.7	141.8
Logging	5.1	57.9	68.3	52.0	27.3	38.9	54.6	118.6
Mining	8.6	86.7	85.6	67.9	73.2	77.8	94.2	105.6
Communications	3.5	101.4	100.3	100.6	101.8	124.4	129.8	128.4
Transportation	13.5	95.5	94.3	92.1	95.2	106.7	116.2	116.8
Construction	14.3	104.8	112.6	101.1	100.9	130.1	162.2	149.8
Services	3.5	103.1	101.4	93.7	94.9	112.2	120.5	125.8
Trade	10.0	114.4	111.1	101.2	104.6	114.7	121.0	121.5
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	96.2	97.6	89.2	82.8	96.6	114.6	121.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1934	Aug.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.4	88.2	86.8	81.8	83.4	96.7	109.0	114.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	107.0	109.6	100.9	104.5	108.2	118.5	111.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	99.8	100.2	98.1	100.6	103.0	114.7	111.7
Textiles	15.1	97.7	91.1	87.0	84.1	86.2	90.1	93.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	105.1	106.2	107.0	110.2	112.0	120.1	105.2
Iron and steel	12.9	65.6	65.0	59.4	62.7	80.7	101.8	123.3
Other manufactures	21.5	91.2	90.8	84.6	86.6	106.7	119.8	122.8
Communications	3.1	65.9	64.6	70.3	79.4	88.4	99.1	120.9
Transportation	10.5	92.6	92.3	93.5	95.4	105.4	115.5	120.5
Construction	6.2	50.7	54.5	65.2	67.0	112.1	129.6	163.7
Trade	12.3	115.9	119.1	119.1	120.8	128.9	133.7	131.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.6	86.4	84.4	86.3	102.3	113.2	120.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.2	97.7	98.0	98.8	104.2	119.5	121.0	124.9
Leather products	20.2	106.2	104.0	114.4	118.2	124.7	102.9	110.4
Other manufactures	39.0	93.9	95.2	91.5	97.7	116.6	129.6	131.9
Transportation	13.0	100.4	101.7	102.9	110.0	131.4	135.8	133.8
Construction	8.8	102.6	107.7	97.9	101.9	136.9	249.1	209.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.7	105.8	123.2	138.5	136.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.3	91.3	89.0	85.3	86.1	99.5	106.2	117.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	108.2	105.2	104.5	100.6	115.8	119.4	128.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	108.4	108.3	102.6	106.5	112.8	116.9	123.4
Textiles	12.0	87.7	82.4	87.3	85.3	91.7	99.4	104.0
Iron and steel	8.8	66.8	65.9	57.9	61.6	79.8	93.9	127.0
Other manufactures	26.4	96.3	94.1	88.2	89.0	103.7	108.3	116.7
Communications	3.2	67.9	68.0	70.8	82.1	89.6	98.3	123.0
Transportation	6.4	92.2	93.0	93.2	100.1	129.0	139.0	143.5
Construction	2.9	58.1	61.4	50.1	73.1	116.7	179.2	204.7
Trade	20.8	116.2	116.7	110.1	112.1	122.1	122.0	122.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.9	88.4	91.6	106.6	114.7	125.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	88.5	90.7	82.5	85.1	110.6	114.7	118.8
Lumber products	6.2	67.6	70.0	40.4	42.7	108.2	111.6	127.8
Pulp and paper	15.6	83.6	87.1	82.3	80.6	95.5	105.6	109.7
Other manufactures	24.7	99.9	100.9	97.8	104.0	124.9	123.9	123.1
Construction	15.3	145.7	154.3	111.4	115.1	173.1	219.8	244.4
Trade	15.1	111.0	108.2	108.0	108.0	112.3	117.9	107.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.9	103.4	93.1	98.0	121.7	125.6	126.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.9	82.4	85.2	75.4	72.6	87.5	98.8	126.6
Textiles	19.6	83.3	86.5	82.3	72.2	85.3	83.0	96.8
Electrical apparatus	9.7	85.2	86.7	77.3	94.8	114.2	115.2	137.9
Iron and steel	24.8	66.1	69.4	57.3	48.5	68.2	91.3	143.0
Other manufactures	25.8	103.9	107.0	95.3	99.2	106.0	117.8	125.4
Construction	2.9	49.0	61.5	45.1	69.2	177.2	199.4	254.7
Trade	8.7	115.2	116.1	100.5	100.7	112.6	129.3	128.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.9	87.8	77.7	77.1	95.8	105.6	131.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.3	93.7	105.7	76.4	71.1	72.5	116.5	134.3
Iron and steel	58.1	85.3	96.6	65.8	61.0	60.5	114.0	131.5
Other manufactures	23.2	124.7	139.5	119.4	112.3	120.6	126.5	145.2
Construction	1.9	28.7	30.4	22.3	13.9	54.6	127.9	217.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	91.0	100.7	76.2	71.8	77.8	121.2	143.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.8	87.3	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9	118.6	125.3
Animal products - edible	5.7	115.2	121.0	117.9	111.5	108.4	107.2	114.4
Plant products - edible	3.9	104.3	103.7	104.1	107.4	102.8	119.7	117.2
Printing and publishing	5.3	89.1	87.5	89.4	95.4	100.9	110.9	112.6
Textiles	5.7	119.1	115.3	110.2	103.9	103.4	114.3	119.2
Other manufactures	27.2	76.9	77.2	76.8	79.8	100.0	125.8	137.3
Transportation	10.5	77.0	76.0	75.4	78.5	90.7	108.7	111.5
Construction	3.7	48.8	49.0	27.7	41.1	80.5	90.5	78.2
Trade	29.6	90.9	87.8	88.4	90.8	97.5	106.7	113.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.2	84.0	82.2	85.1	98.2	110.7	115.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.9	89.1	90.4	85.8	83.6	94.5	114.8	110.3
Lumber products	6.5	49.3	52.6	50.1	46.1	55.6	72.3	84.9
Other manufactures	30.4	107.6	107.8	102.5	101.1	114.3	136.8	123.8
Communications	8.3	101.0	99.8	99.3	100.6	115.0	128.3	124.0
Transportation	20.0	101.3	101.1	99.8	102.2	106.6	110.0	114.2
Construction	5.0	38.8	38.3	38.9	55.7	107.2	88.7	105.6
Services	6.7	99.8	99.2	91.5	87.6	104.6	112.0	120.6
Trade	23.0	116.5	113.6	104.2	105.4	117.0	121.8	122.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.8	91.5	87.4	89.0	104.5	114.0	114.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

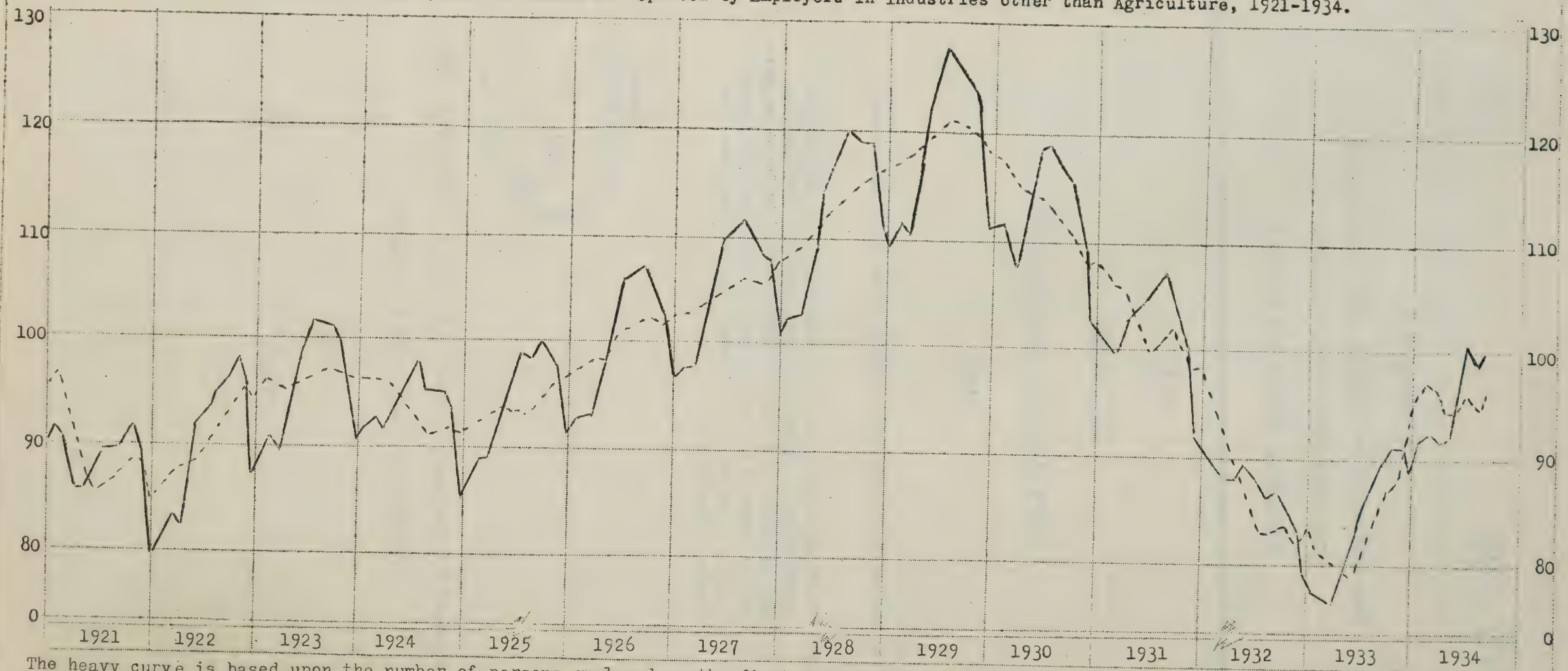
Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 27, 1934.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a considerable increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,864 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,486 persons, as compared with 923,078 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction, so that the substantial gain this year is particularly important. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 100.0 on Oct. 1, 1934, compared with 98.8 on Sept. 1,1934, and 90.4 on Oct. 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding feature of the Oct. 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in bush operations, which directly provided work for over 7,600 persons among the co-operating firms, an increase that in the fourteen Octobers for which statistics are available has only once been exceeded (viz., in 1929). Mining showed the greatest Oct. 1 gain on record; transportation, building construction and trade also reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. A slight advance occurred on the whole in manufacturing, being the ninth consecutive gain since the opening of the year. On the other hand, communications, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants released a large number of persons as the active season drew to a close.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3 and 4.

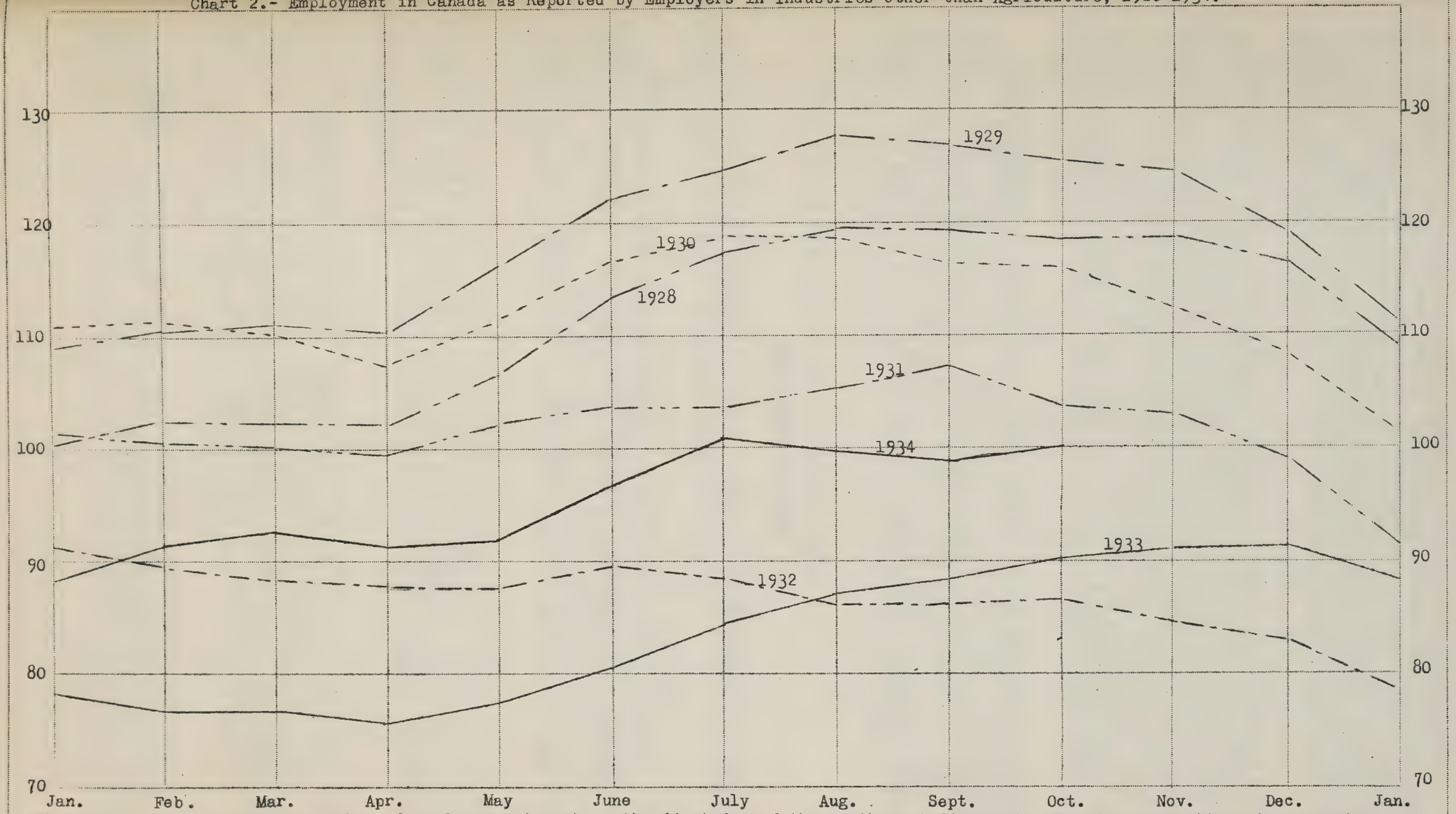
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in British Columbia showed a moderate decrease, while the tendency in the remaining economic areas was favourable, the largest advances taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- A further increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 610 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,147 persons on Sept. 1, to 73,015 at the beginning of October. This was the sixth consecutive monthly advance recorded since April 1; it compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date of last year, when the index, at 90.9, was over twelve points lower than that on Oct. 1, 1934, viz., 103.1. Manufacturing, as a whole, (mainly of lumber products), railway construction and services reported decreases as compared with the preceding month, but there were gains in logging, coal-mining, shipping, building and highway construction, and also in vegetable food factories.

Quebec.- For the sixth consecutive month, activity advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, railway transportation, shipping, laundering and dry-cleaning and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, building, highway and railway construction, mining and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants were slacker, while vegetable food, fur, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments recorded improvement. Statistics were compiled from 2,127 firms in Quebec with 262,706 workers, compared with 261,078 at the beginning of September. A more extensive advance had been noted on Oct. 1, 1933, but the index then was lower.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 3,899 employers of 398,349 persons, or 5,317 more than at the beginning of September. A rather larger gain over the preceding month had been reported on Oct. 1, 1933, when the index, at 89.6, was considerably lower than that at the latest date, viz., 104.8. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly in textile and canning factories), logging, mining, building construction and retail trade showed heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, while employment declined in iron and steel plants, transportation, highway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade, construction and mining, while services were seasonally quieter. Within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and non-metallic mineral plants showed heightened activity, but lumber mills were slacker. The additions to staffs in mining were especially noteworthy. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,309 firms with an aggregate working force of 120,211 employees, compared with 116,888 on Sept. 1. A much larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1933, when it was due to a considerable extent to unemployment relief undertakings; the index was then three points higher than the 95.7 of the latest date.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish and fruit canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining, construction and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, lumber mills also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 918 employers, whose payrolls declined from 79,933 persons on Sept. 1, to 79,205 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much greater scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1933, and the index then, at 85.6, was lower by nearly ten points than the 95.4 on the date under review.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa practically no general change took place.

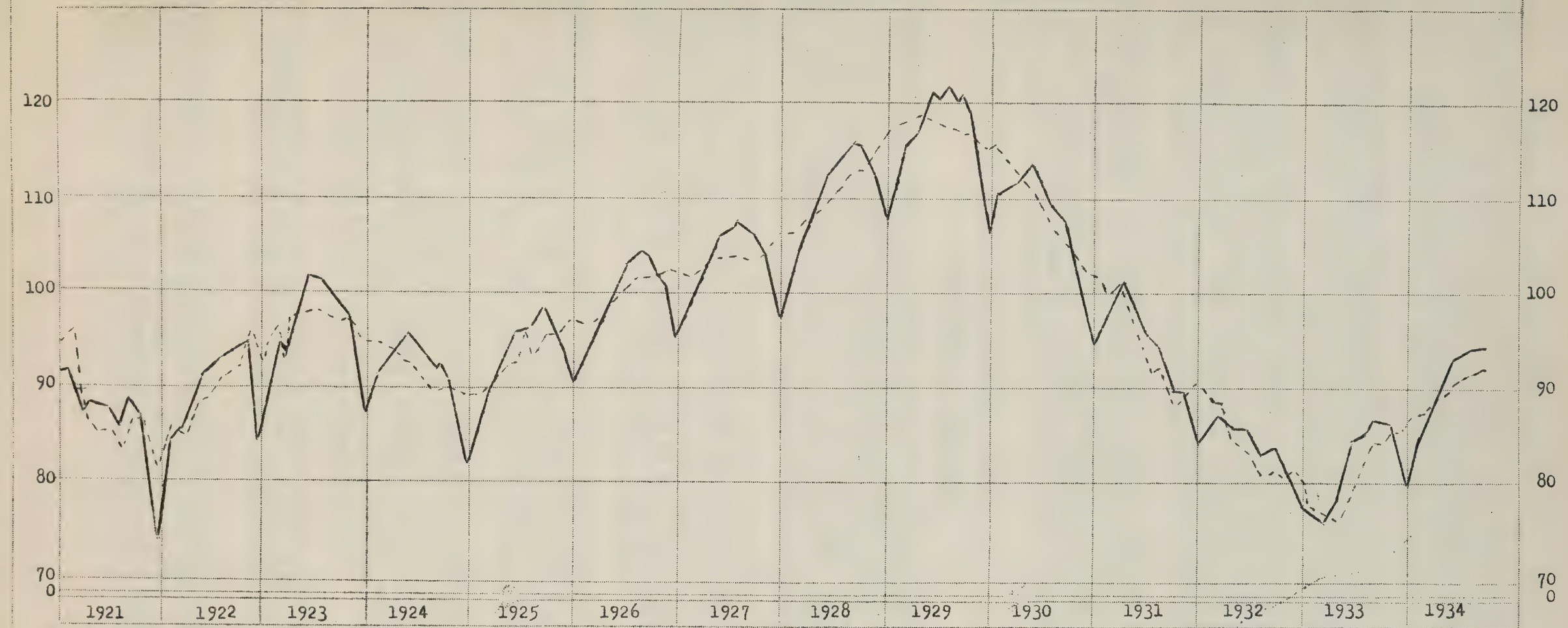
Montreal.- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,229 co-operating establishments employed 129,092 persons, or 491 more than on Sept.1. Manufacturing, shipping and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable foods, textiles and non-ferrous metals indicated considerable expansion, while leather, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants were slacker; construction also released workers. Much larger advances on the whole had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 346 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 167 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,845 on their payrolls at the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and shipping and manufactures were also slacker. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1933, when a smaller decrease had been reported.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,309 firms, employing 116,540 persons, compared with 113,802 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather and miscellaneous manufacturing groups, and trade also absorbed many more workers. On the other hand, transportation and services were slacker. Rather larger additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 96.5 at the latest date, being 5.6 points higher.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and trade showed small gains. The forces of the 163 employers furnishing data aggregated 12,903 workers, or 24 fewer than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than on the same date in 1933, when a slight increase had been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Hamilton.- A moderate falling-off occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were small declines of a general character. The non-manufacturing industries showed, on the whole, only minor changes, except that trade was rather busier. Statements were tabulated from 260 firms with 26,875 employees, compared with 27,000 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was lower, a much larger reduction on the month having then been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decline in the number employed in the Border Cities, chiefly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and fifty-seven establishments employed 11,671 workers, as against 12,227 on Sept. 1. An increase had been noted on Oct. 1, 1933, when employment was in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was indicated in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 427 co-operating firms employed 36,764 workers, or 491 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and trade were more active, while road construction and transportation reported curtailment. The situation at the beginning of October a year ago had remained practically the same as in the month before, and the index then was a few points lower, standing at 82.3, as compared with 86.5 on Oct. 1, 1934.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since Jan. 1, according to 381 employers with 28,397 persons on their payrolls, compared with 28,790 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported little general change, but there was a falling-off in communications and transportation. A similar reduction on the whole had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1933, when the index stood at 85.9, as compared with 90.5 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further slight advance in factory employment on Oct. 1, when the 5,288 co-operating establishments reported 471,930 operatives, or 407 more than on Sept. 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in clay, glass and stone, rubber, fish-preserving, sawmilling, and iron and steel plants, while the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products was also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and beverage, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous manufactures afforded augmented employment.

The slight increase noted, on the whole, on Oct. 1 continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 72,200 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,200 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 80.0 on Jan. 1 to 94.4 at the beginning of October, or by 18 p.c. The period of expansion in 1933 was shorter by a month, and the index, at 86.7 on Oct. 1, though 16.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1933, was 8.9 p.c. lower than at the latest date.

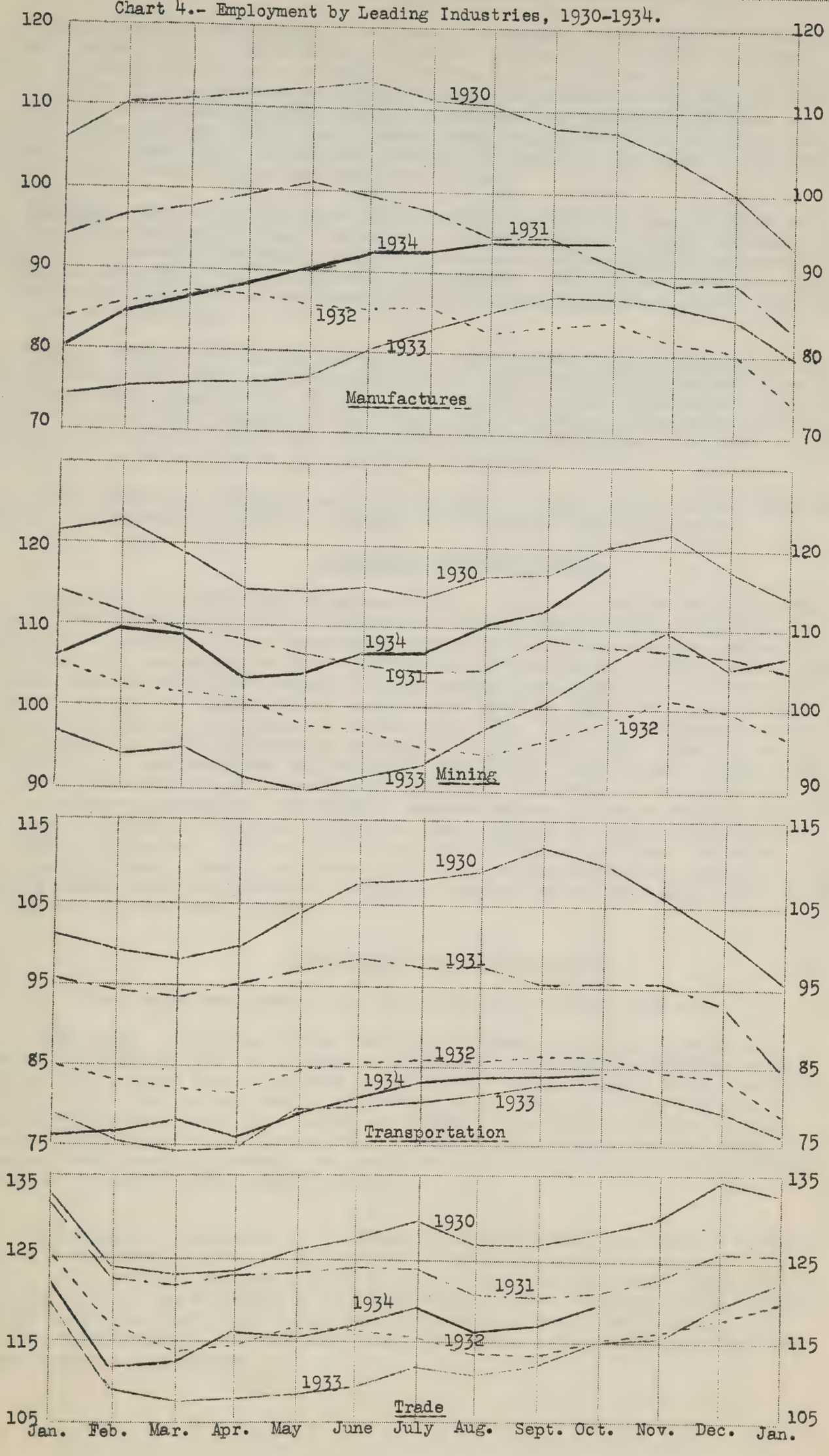
Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 271 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 7,619 workers to 31,272 on Oct. 1. This advance was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1933, or of any other year of the record except 1929, while the index, at 113.4 on Oct. 1, 1934, was only once exceeded on that date in the last thirteen years, viz., by that of 117.1 indicated at the beginning of October, 1929.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in coal-mining, particularly in the Prairie Provinces; there was also an increase in metallic ore mining, but the extraction of non-metallic minerals afforded less employment. The working forces of the 303 reporting mine operators aggregated 53,904 persons, compared with 51,401 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain exceeded that noted on Oct. 1 in any earlier year of the record. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date of 1933, or indeed, of any other year since 1920, except 1929 and 1930.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,513 employees, compared with 21,841 on Sept. 1. The index was slightly lower than on the same date in 1933, when losses were also recorded.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and longshore work afforded more employment; statistics were received from 389 employers in the transportation group, with 100,156 persons on their staffs, as against 98,699 in their last return. Activity in the transportation division as a whole was slightly greater than on Oct. 1, 1933, when a smaller increase had been reported.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in highway and railway construction at the beginning of October, but building construction showed greater activity, particularly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. A combined force of 136,950 workers was employed by the 1,040 co-operating contractors, who had 138,517 on their payrolls in the preceding month. An increase, on the whole, had been recorded on Oct. 1 of a year ago, mainly due to unemployment relief projects; the number then engaged in the construction industries, however, was smaller, the index in all three divisions being lower than on the date under review.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services, but this was partly offset by a small increase in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 428 firms whose returns were received totalled 24,660 workers on Oct.1, as compared with 26,527 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller proportion of the payrolls, but the index was then lower.

Trade.- There was a further increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,061 trading establishments reported 93,101 employees, compared with 90,917 in the preceding month. This advance was not quite so large as that recorded on Oct. 1, of 1933, but exceeded that noted at the beginning of any other October for which statistics are available. The index, at 120.0, was five points higher than on the same date a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was some improvement during August in employment among insured workpeople, but the total numbers unemployed, insured and uninsured, showed a slight increase as compared with a month earlier, owing to the registration for employment of juveniles who had left school at the end of July. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage as unemployed on Aug. 20, 1934, was 16.6, as compared with 16.8 on July 23, 1934, and 19.1 on Aug. 21, 1933. Recent press reports state that 2,082,000 persons were registered as unemployed on Sept. 24, 1934, while the number estimated as in employment was approximately 10,233,000. This figure is higher than at any time since November, 1929, and even higher than the average of 10,220,000 for that year of relative prosperity. The highest recorded number of insured workers in employment was 10,316,000 in September, 1929; the lowest during the past ten years was 9,144,000 in September, 1932; so that in two years industry has almost recovered to its pre-crisis level, though this takes no account of the increase in population. The present figure shows an increase of 352,000 as compared with a year ago, and of 63,000 as compared with the end of August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of 1.3 p.c. in factory employment in September as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 71.3, or 2.4 p.c. higher than in September, 1933. The stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, fur, rubber and leather, (excluding boots and shoes.), pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing and millinery and food industries reported considerable increases. On the other hand, textile factories were slacker, partly as a result of industrial disputes.

WISCONSIN.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 82.4 in August, 1934, as compared with 85.7 in July, 1934, and 77.5 in August, 1933. Gains were indicated in the stone and allied industries, in wood, leather, paper, printing and publishing and textile factories and in wholesale trade, light and power and cleaning establishments. On the other hand, the metal, rubber, food and some other groups reported curtailment.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1934.						
	100.0	7.8	28.1	42.7	12.9	8.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1934.								
	13.8	1.4	12.5	1.4	2.9	1.3	3.9	3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1934.									
	100.0	50.6	3.3	5.8	2.3	10.7	14.7	2.6	10.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

footnote

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1934	Sept.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	50.6	94.4	94.3	86.7	84.1	91.8	107.8	120.2
Animal products - edible	2.3	113.9	125.9	109.2	109.7	102.8	111.7	117.1
Fur and products	.2	89.6	81.9	99.5	88.6	91.2	107.5	103.1
Leather and products	2.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	90.6	92.0	86.7	97.7
Boots and shoes	1.5	103.0	105.2	107.5	97.4	100.7	88.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.0	71.8	74.2	63.9	58.1	72.9	92.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	63.9	68.9	54.4	46.6	60.6	83.4	114.7
Furniture	.7	76.9	72.3	71.7	72.9	98.2	110.1	125.4
Other lumber products	1.0	92.6	92.2	87.6	82.2	90.6	106.2	115.8
Musical instruments	.1	50.4	48.0	29.8	48.5	66.4	73.3	101.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	135.0	125.3	119.6	121.0	116.5	143.1	134.8
Pulp and paper products	6.1	95.0	94.4	88.0	87.3	96.9	108.6	114.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.3	86.4	76.8	73.4	86.6	104.4	111.9
Paper products	.9	106.8	105.2	100.8	99.7	99.5	109.8	116.8
Printing and publishing	2.5	102.5	101.4	98.6	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3
Rubber products	1.2	91.8	94.3	86.2	81.0	94.4	107.9	137.2
Textile products	10.0	109.4	108.1	104.5	98.6	96.2	99.3	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	121.4	122.6	114.3	105.0	95.3	92.8	102.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.3	90.3	81.2	75.7	75.1	84.3	96.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	117.4	119.3	125.8	109.8	99.1	86.3	98.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	467.9	469.7	413.3	378.5	330.8	293.0	217.0
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	115.0	114.0	118.2	110.0	105.7	104.9	115.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	100.8	96.1	93.5	92.1	95.4	106.9	107.6
Other textile products	1.0	91.6	91.7	86.9	80.9	86.8	89.4	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	114.8	114.0	117.0	115.2	111.6	128.0	128.2
Tobacco	.9	105.9	103.7	111.5	109.8	102.7	114.9	115.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	126.6	128.4	124.5	122.7	124.4	148.8	148.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.7	122.1	112.2	95.9	97.7	131.7	177.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	120.4	121.1	111.4	107.5	113.9	116.7	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	74.5	75.8	64.0	70.2	106.0	127.1	136.7
Electric current	1.6	117.6	116.6	112.2	113.9	132.4	133.6	138.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	108.5	105.1	95.7	105.2	134.5	158.7	158.2
Iron and steel products	10.0	70.6	71.2	62.5	61.1	71.6	98.2	120.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	81.4	85.7	66.7	59.8	77.8	102.6	132.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	81.9	82.2	65.8	68.9	93.1	115.5	132.5
Agricultural implements	.3	34.6	37.0	25.3	21.4	23.9	40.8	103.0
Land vehicles	4.4	68.0	69.4	64.2	62.4	62.8	95.3	112.8
Automobiles and parts	1.1	71.4	79.4	65.9	46.0	59.6	89.4	126.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.5	48.3	47.5	61.8	66.9	106.3	146.2
Heating appliances	.5	98.2	93.5	89.9	81.7	105.2	122.4	138.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	64.6	65.0	54.7	54.8	99.6	144.3	175.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	78.0	74.5	65.0	64.9	78.2	99.8	123.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	82.8	77.0	68.1	67.4	87.8	98.8	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	112.7	111.9	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5	132.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	136.3	138.7	128.2	121.4	124.6	138.2	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	121.7	114.2	104.1	99.1	103.2	115.1	116.6
LOGGING	3.3	113.4	85.6	64.7	28.4	42.2	70.8	117.1
MINING	5.8	117.9	112.4	105.8	98.2	108.2	118.9	126.6
Coal	2.7	91.0	83.1	88.7	89.2	98.1	107.1	110.0
Metallic ores	2.5	196.4	189.1	158.8	131.9	138.3	143.0	149.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	87.9	95.2	81.1	74.0	95.5	123.3	151.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.3	82.5	82.5	91.2	104.2	119.5	128.1
Telegraphs	.5	92.5	93.2	86.6	91.8	107.5	129.7	135.7
Telephones	1.8	78.3	79.7	81.5	91.0	103.4	117.0	126.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	84.8	83.6	82.7	87.2	95.2	110.1	114.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.6	114.3	113.9	120.7	120.4	128.8	132.9
Steam railways	6.4	75.0	74.3	72.0	77.7	90.3	104.4	109.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	92.3	87.1	94.2	90.7	87.6	114.2	113.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.7	117.0	118.1	97.0	84.3	164.5	163.0	162.4
Building	2.5	58.1	56.3	45.2	49.1	112.2	156.9	169.7
Highway	8.8	222.3	224.7	185.5	137.3	314.8	277.7	240.7
Railway	3.4	79.0	81.9	68.2	73.4	87.7	115.9	119.7
SERVICES	2.6	116.2	125.5	108.1	109.8	125.5	136.7	141.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	115.0	131.5	104.1	104.5	125.9	141.5	149.4
Professional	.2	119.0	120.8	115.6	128.6	125.8	124.8	118.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.5	116.5	112.5	113.0	125.0	132.6	133.9
TRADE	10.0	120.0	117.1	115.0	114.5	120.8	127.9	128.2
Retail	7.4	126.8	123.3	121.0	119.0	126.1	130.8	130.6
Wholesale	2.6	104.2	102.7	101.2	103.8	108.8	121.4	122.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0	98.8	90.4	86.7	103.9	116.2	125.6

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1934	Sept.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.1	95.9	97.1	86.6	75.8	83.6	99.1	115.9
Lumber products	4.5	80.2	97.1	59.8	37.4	54.3	78.3	118.3
Pulp and paper	5.2	142.0	142.2	150.1	128.2	138.9	162.8	118.8
Textile products	4.3	86.4	85.7	81.4	75.1	72.7	73.8	87.3
Iron and steel	10.2	92.2	91.0	82.2	67.1	82.4	96.9	130.2
Other manufactures	9.9	96.8	93.6	86.4	86.9	86.5	104.4	111.5
Logging	3.9	137.9	102.0	64.1	19.3	27.7	36.5	76.6
Mining	20.5	100.6	99.0	95.6	91.3	106.6	111.9	112.2
Communications	2.5	87.7	90.0	84.4	91.2	117.1	141.8	128.3
Transportation	10.2	64.5	61.8	68.5	62.0	77.7	86.4	89.9
Construction	20.3	164.3	162.0	121.3	128.2	190.5	223.5	224.0
Services	1.6	153.5	196.8	144.4	151.9	182.2	167.2	150.2
Trade	6.9	112.1	109.8	105.3	104.2	115.1	122.9	124.7
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	103.1	101.8	90.9	84.9	102.6	116.2	123.7
Quebec Manufacturing	58.9	96.2	96.7	88.8	87.3	94.0	108.4	117.6
Lumber products	3.3	81.4	90.2	73.6	71.5	88.3	98.7	122.9
Pulp and paper	8.0	91.0	92.1	79.8	83.3	87.0	101.5	111.9
Textile products	17.0	115.5	115.3	106.7	99.7	98.6	100.7	104.6
Iron and steel	8.6	68.0	69.1	61.9	63.6	68.9	102.6	119.2
Other manufactures	22.0	104.5	103.2	99.1	97.2	109.7	122.2	126.7
Logging	6.0	195.7	146.0	92.7	52.6	70.5	113.6	116.0
Mining	2.1	125.3	133.0	117.2	95.0	110.9	135.9	158.2
Communications	1.9	73.0	73.7	76.3	86.5	97.6	112.3	121.7
Transportation	11.1	89.5	85.1	85.9	90.2	96.6	108.2	110.5
Construction	9.7	66.4	73.6	73.6	64.0	131.8	128.3	134.6
Services	2.5	105.7	108.6	100.2	101.5	110.0	112.9	115.6
Trade	7.8	125.5	124.3	128.6	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.0	95.4	89.1	85.8	101.6	113.0	120.2
Ontario Manufacturing	56.8	93.5	92.4	85.7	82.7	92.4	106.9	122.4
Lumber products	3.8	68.6	68.1	62.1	61.1	78.0	100.0	120.3
Pulp and paper	6.3	93.6	92.3	88.6	87.5	99.8	108.8	116.0
Textile products	10.4	105.2	103.0	104.4	99.2	95.4	99.7	110.6
Iron and steel	12.2	69.1	70.2	59.0	55.4	72.1	94.1	122.5
Other manufactures	24.1	115.2	112.6	104.6	101.9	109.5	122.7	130.5
Logging	1.9	84.5	58.6	54.5	9.3	25.6	55.2	137.0
Mining	4.1	167.9	161.7	140.0	119.7	131.8	142.1	148.7
Communications	2.1	76.0	76.8	79.0	89.1	98.6	112.7	130.8
Transportation	7.2	80.1	81.0	79.0	83.8	95.0	111.2	116.0
Construction	15.6	175.3	175.8	93.1	86.7	133.5	170.8	175.1
Services	2.7	139.9	147.7	125.6	127.4	142.0	158.0	161.8
Trade	9.6	128.1	123.3	119.8	118.3	126.1	129.4	130.3
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	104.8	103.3	89.6	86.1	99.3	114.6	128.4
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.3	90.9	96.2	86.9	90.4	89.4	114.1	123.3
Lumber products	1.8	75.1	89.0	78.1	67.8	73.3	108.4	137.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.9	82.9	84.1	88.4	101.7	110.0	111.2
Textile products	2.1	118.8	113.0	107.7	108.7	103.1	109.0	109.8
Iron and steel	9.5	71.4	71.8	69.7	77.2	67.8	102.8	113.9
Other manufactures	12.2	115.3	111.9	107.9	109.7	114.7	132.3	137.9
Logging	.6	47.2	26.2	11.2	11.4	7.2	24.9	29.5
Mining	8.2	114.4	92.8	110.8	111.3	110.5	120.4	130.7
Communications	3.1	96.7	96.9	91.6	98.2	112.6	133.1	131.9
Transportation	20.3	90.6	89.4	87.2	96.2	100.8	119.4	128.2
Construction	18.5	95.8	92.0	130.2	89.1	261.0	182.7	173.9
Services	3.1	93.5	109.8	91.9	97.3	122.5	146.7	157.0
Trade	17.9	107.0	104.7	102.6	104.7	107.2	122.3	123.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	95.7	92.9	98.7	94.6	129.1	130.0	134.2
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.2	95.4	99.2	84.1	78.5	86.5	111.3	115.9
Lumber products	10.8	66.0	61.0	57.2	46.5	57.6	75.6	100.6
Pulp and paper	5.7	103.3	101.2	93.9	81.4	102.3	110.9	114.4
Textile products	1.1	101.6	97.1	99.6	90.5	108.0	111.5	117.8
Iron and steel	3.4	73.7	64.9	59.2	63.5	79.6	123.1	116.4
Other manufactures	19.2	132.0	152.8	117.8	118.5	114.9	149.3	134.6
Logging	5.6	62.6	57.9	56.3	30.6	41.4	57.2	120.1
Mining	8.8	88.2	86.7	71.4	72.3	78.6	93.6	108.1
Communications	3.4	96.3	101.4	97.1	100.8	121.3	128.1	128.1
Transportation	13.2	93.1	95.5	89.0	92.9	96.9	115.6	113.6
Construction	15.3	110.8	104.8	100.5	101.6	151.5	155.8	133.9
Services	3.3	95.9	103.1	90.1	88.7	105.9	113.6	117.9
Trade	10.2	115.7	114.4	105.6	107.7	116.5	125.8	122.8
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	95.4	96.2	85.6	82.1	95.9	112.1	118.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1934	Sept.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929
Montreal-Manufacturing	64.3	88.5	88.2	84.3	84.8	91.4	109.8	115.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	113.4	107.0	109.9	111.7	109.4	122.8	110.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.6	99.8	97.7	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2
Textiles	15.1	98.0	97.7	90.5	87.6	91.1	92.7	93.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	106.3	105.1	120.5	117.7	108.9	127.0	120.8
Iron and steel	12.6	64.3	65.6	60.5	61.7	55.6	101.9	123.3
Other manufactures	21.4	91.5	91.2	84.5	86.7	105.2	118.3	123.9
Communications	3.0	65.2	65.9	69.4	78.5	87.2	98.4	118.8
Transportation	10.8	95.2	92.6	93.8	101.0	104.4	117.8	116.5
Construction	5.8	47.7	50.7	75.4	69.2	100.6	131.2	154.3
Trade	12.5	117.8	115.9	121.6	120.8	128.6	135.1	134.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.0	86.6	87.3	88.0	97.3	114.1	120.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.3	96.9	97.7	97.9	98.9	119.4	123.1	126.7
Leather products	20.2	104.1	106.2	113.7	106.7	128.3	106.6	114.5
Other manufactures	40.1	93.6	93.9	90.6	95.3	114.6	131.0	132.5
Transportation	13.0	98.9	100.4	104.4	108.1	130.2	133.7	125.2
Construction	9.1	104.0	102.6	96.1	91.3	162.6	251.5	174.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.5	99.9	98.3	100.2	124.2	138.3	131.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	93.8	91.3	87.2	88.5	100.4	108.0	119.0
Plant products - edible	6.1	116.3	108.2	103.1	105.5	116.5	121.0	130.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	109.8	108.4	102.6	105.8	114.4	117.2	124.7
Textiles	12.4	92.1	87.7	92.1	90.5	94.5	104.5	110.0
Iron and steel	8.7	67.8	66.8	59.7	62.7	78.6	95.5	125.4
Other manufactures	26.2	97.6	96.3	91.0	91.0	104.1	109.1	116.2
Communications	3.0	67.4	67.9	72.2	81.3	88.7	96.2	122.1
Transportation	6.2	90.7	92.2	92.2	99.4	126.3	141.3	142.2
Construction	2.9	58.2	58.1	49.0	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9
Trade	21.3	121.9	116.2	115.6	114.3	122.6	124.1	123.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.3	90.9	93.5	107.3	116.2	126.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	89.6	88.5	82.9	84.0	110.4	117.0	120.6
Lumber products	6.3	69.8	67.6	42.4	42.5	109.0	119.4	128.1
Pulp and paper	15.5	83.0	83.6	81.2	79.1	94.4	105.8	107.6
Other manufactures	25.5	101.8	99.9	99.0	102.9	125.0	126.0	129.0
Construction	14.5	135.4	145.7	108.0	96.0	202.7	215.8	242.9
Trade	15.2	112.8	111.0	105.9	110.9	114.6	122.3	111.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.8	100.9	93.2	94.4	124.5	127.5	127.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.9	81.8	82.4	73.3	73.3	86.6	97.6	125.7
Textiles	19.9	84.0	83.3	87.1	75.8	84.1	84.5	102.0
Electrical apparatus	9.6	84.3	85.2	76.5	95.4	113.7	115.4	140.3
Iron and steel	25.0	66.8	66.1	48.9	48.0	65.7	87.8	135.1
Other manufactures	25.4	101.2	103.9	95.2	98.9	107.7	116.9	127.7
Construction	2.9	48.8	49.0	39.7	68.7	199.5	173.9	269.4
Trade	8.9	118.2	115.2	101.0	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.9	75.4	77.6	96.1	103.7	130.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.8	88.9	93.7	79.2	54.2	75.5	107.1	130.6
Iron and steel	57.2	80.1	85.3	69.8	40.8	64.0	103.4	127.1
Other manufactures	23.6	121.2	124.7	117.3	109.4	121.6	122.4	144.6
Construction	1.4	19.3	28.7	14.0	17.4	69.4	142.3	206.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	86.7	91.0	77.6	58.7	80.9	113.9	138.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	89.6	87.3	86.6	88.5	100.7	118.2	124.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	117.9	115.2	112.0	108.2	106.2	107.9	115.5
Printing and publishing	5.5	96.1	89.1	93.2	98.1	104.6	117.2	118.4
Textiles	5.9	125.6	119.1	113.5	112.0	107.2	116.7	117.4
Iron and steel	17.4	69.3	69.5	68.7	73.0	70.7	123.3	146.7
Other manufactures	13.7	101.8	98.1	98.8	100.1	106.2	114.6	124.1
Transportation	10.1	75.5	77.0	71.5	76.1	93.1	104.2	123.0
Construction	3.6	47.5	48.8	30.6	43.1	76.5	80.0	69.4
Trade	29.9	92.9	90.9	89.4	91.9	94.7	107.0	112.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.2	82.3	85.6	96.4	109.5	115.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.1	88.5	89.1	83.5	81.8	91.4	108.9	108.8
Lumber products	7.3	54.3	49.3	47.0	44.9	55.8	68.7	83.9
Other manufactures	29.8	104.6	107.6	100.6	98.9	109.4	129.3	121.8
Communications	7.9	95.3	101.0	95.6	99.1	110.5	126.5	123.7
Transportation	19.9	99.4	101.3	93.6	99.6	100.8	110.2	111.8
Construction	5.1	38.4	38.8	45.5	63.0	93.8	93.4	102.8
Services	6.5	94.9	99.8	89.7	85.1	101.4	107.8	100.9
Trade	23.4	116.5	116.5	105.8	105.9	115.5	124.1	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.5	91.8	85.9	88.5	99.7	112.1	111.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

---------- + + + ----------

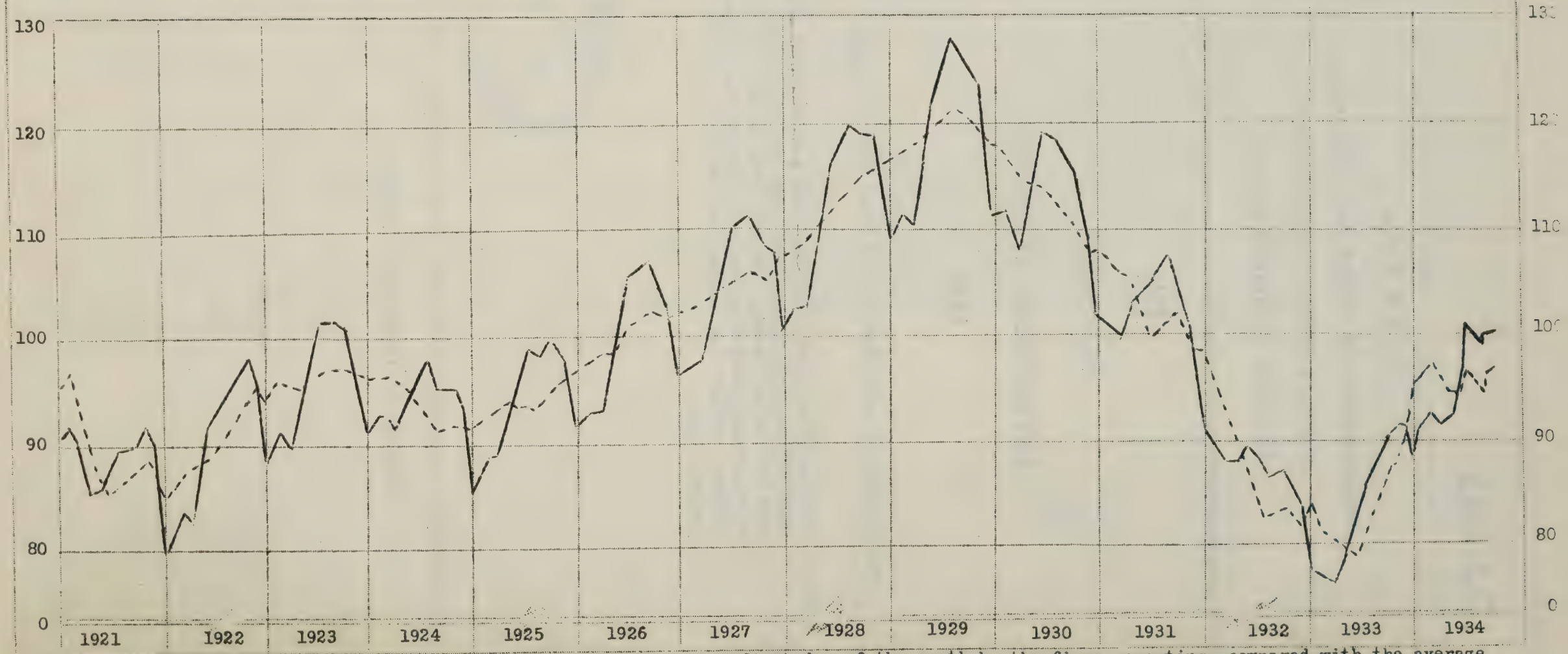
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 26, 1934.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of Npvember showed a continuation of the upward tendency in evidence in the preceding month; the advance, though small, is interesting because it is contrary to the general seasonal movement manifested in the years since 1920, which has involved an average decline of from half a point to a point in the index. The 8,978 firms making returns for Nov. 1, 1934, reported payrolls aggregating 937,482, compared with 934,902 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of 2,580 persons, the index rose from 100.0 on Oct. 1 to 100.2 at the beginning of November, as compared with 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1933. On the same date in the twelve preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed an increase of nearly one point as compared with Oct. 1, 1934. The advances in the crude and corrected indexes are illustrated in the chart opposite.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging; the reported increase of 16,247 persons exceeded that noted in any other month of the years since 1920. Coal and metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also afforded greater employment, that in coal-mines and trade being seasonal in character. On the other hand, manufacturing, highway and railway construction, transportation, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn. The losses in manufacturing occurred chiefly in food and lumber factories, following the active season for these industries.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3 and 4.

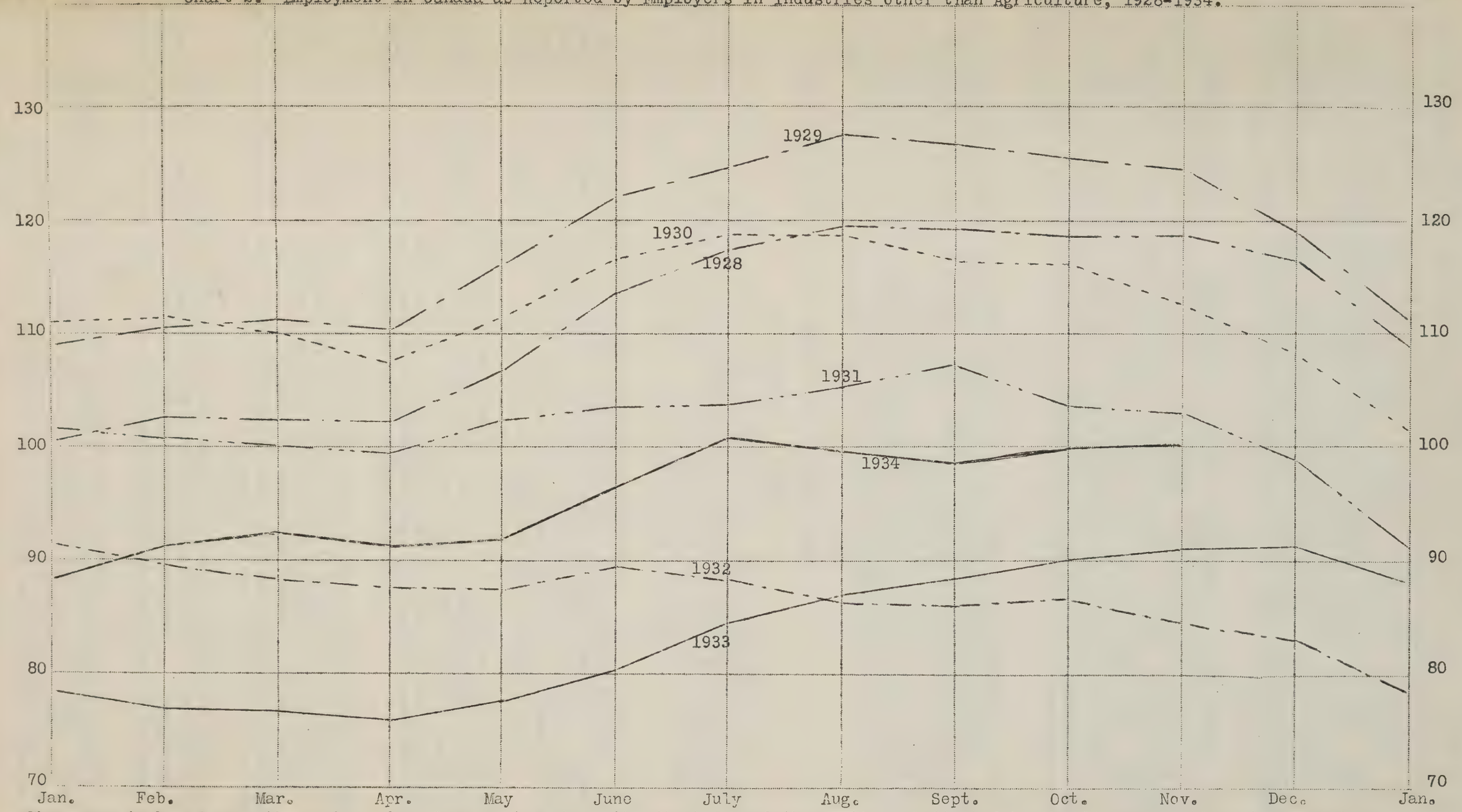
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec, while losses were recorded in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1933.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further improvement in the situation in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1934; most of the gain took place in logging, but manufacturing (mainly in vegetable food, iron and steel and electric current works),mining, railway transportation and building construction were also brisker. On the other hand, lumber mills, shipping, highway and railway construction released employees, the losses on highway work being most pronounced. Returns were received from 629 employers, with 74,415 workers on their payrolls, or 1,229 more than at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly fifteen points lower than at the latest date, when it was 104.9.

Quebec.- Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase;this occurred chiefly in logging, which was exceptionally active, while there were also gains in mining, shipping and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, steam railway transportation, building, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber,vegetable food, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; iron and steel factories, however, recorded heightened activity. The 2,143 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,338 persons, bringing them to 268,364 on Nov. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1933, when general improvement had also been indicated. The experience of the last thirteen years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on Nov. 1 than on Oct.1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point; the increase of two p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1934, is therefore of particular interest.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a seasonal decline, which exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. An advance over the preceding month had been noted on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index then was lower by over twelve points than on the date under review, when it was 103.6. There was improvement on Nov. 1, 1934, in logging, metallic ore mines, building construction, hotels and retail and wholesale trade, but manufacturing as a whole, shipping and railway and highway construction released employees; within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while vegetable food, lumber, tobacco and beverage and electric current plants showed losses. A combined working force of 394,909 persons was reported by the 3,952 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 399,166 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1934, which was especially interesting in that it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,329 firms having 121,460 employees, as against 120,228 on Oct. 1, 1934. Coal-mining, logging, manufacturing, railway transportation and building afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, communications, railway construction, and local transportation and storage showed contractions. The gain in the manufacturing group occurred mainly in animal food and iron and steel plants. The general though moderate expansion in the Prairies contrasts favourably with the decline noted on Nov. 1, 1933, when the index was slightly lower.

British Columbia.- A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 925 employers furnishing returns aggregated 78,334, compared with 79,296 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with a large contraction in iron and steel. Transportation and railway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, highway construction was decidedly more active. Employment was brisker than on Nov. 1 of last year, when greater shrinkage had been noted; the index then stood at 84.0, as compared with 94.1 at the latest date.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions. With only one exception, the general situation in all these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting for Nov. 1, 1933; in the Border Cities, the index was fractionally lower than on the same date of last year.

Montreal.- Further improvement occurred in Montreal on Nov. 1, when 329 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,248 co-operating firms, who employed 129,857. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather and non-ferrous metal factories, but iron and steel plants reported an advance. A large decline had been noted on Nov. 1, 1933, and the index was then slightly lower.

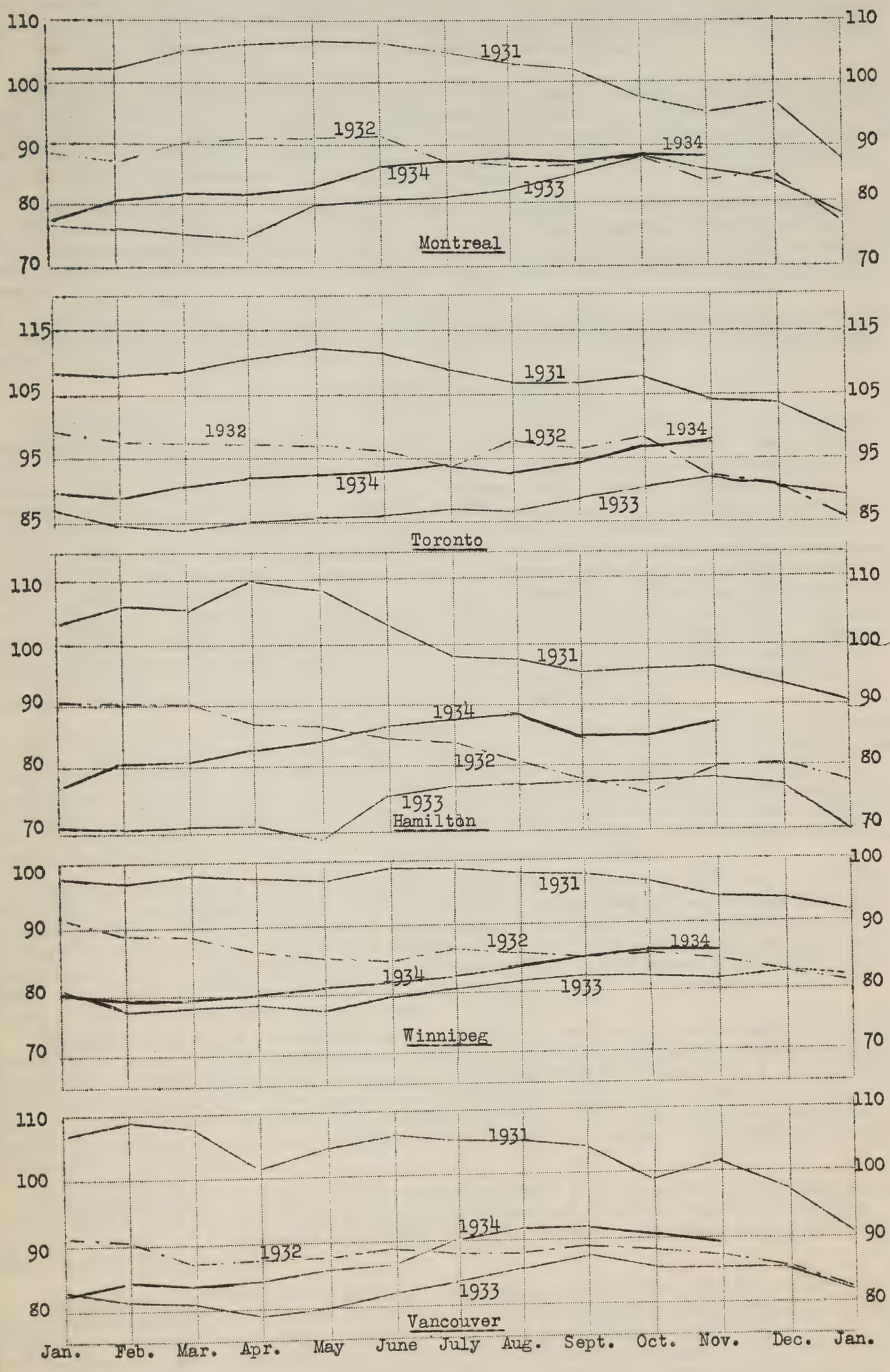
Quebec City.- Employment showed a small falling-off in Quebec, according to 161 employers of 12,655 persons, compared with 12,747 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation recorded improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and electric current plants. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date of last year, when the indicated losses had been on a much larger scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,320 firms in Toronto, who had 117,541 persons in their employ, or 868 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, chemical and electrical apparatus plants), and in building construction, services and trade. A rather smaller gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then lower by nearly six points.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in transportation, and manufacturing was also rather slacker; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 163 employers furnishing data reported 12,630 workers, as against 12,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1933, when improvement had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 265 co-operating firms employed 27,551 persons, or 581 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons. A larger gain had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year; the index then was nearly seven points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced reduction; 156 employers reported 10,253 persons on their payrolls, compared with 11,681 at the beginning of October. The contraction took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at practically the same level.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed little general change, according to 442 firms employing 36,702 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 36,767 in their last report. Manufacturing, services and trade reported slight advances, but transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1933, when employment was in lesser volume.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 390 employers had 28,109 persons on their staffs, or 408 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation showed declines, while trade was rather brisker. Employment was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a reduction in employment in manufactures, this being of a seasonal nature. Very large declines occurred in vegetable food factories, a reaction from an exceptionally active season; lumber mills also showed important seasonal curtailment, and animal food, leather, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants were slacker. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel, though not large, are particularly interesting, because from 1924 to 1932, the trend on Nov. 1 was uniformly unfavourable, while the contra-seasonal gain indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, was rather smaller. The 5,331 co-operating manufacturers reported 465,123 operatives, as against 473,063 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of 1933, but approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, remained the same as in the preceding month.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1934 shows uninterrupted improvement from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1. During this period, the index advanced from 80.0 at the former to 94.4 at the latter date, or by 18 p.c.; the contraction recorded at Nov. 1 reduced the percentage gain to 16.0, but this represented a decided betterment in the intervening months. The index on the date under review(92.8) was 6.3 points, or over seven p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1933, when the reported decreases had involved the release of a smaller number of workers.

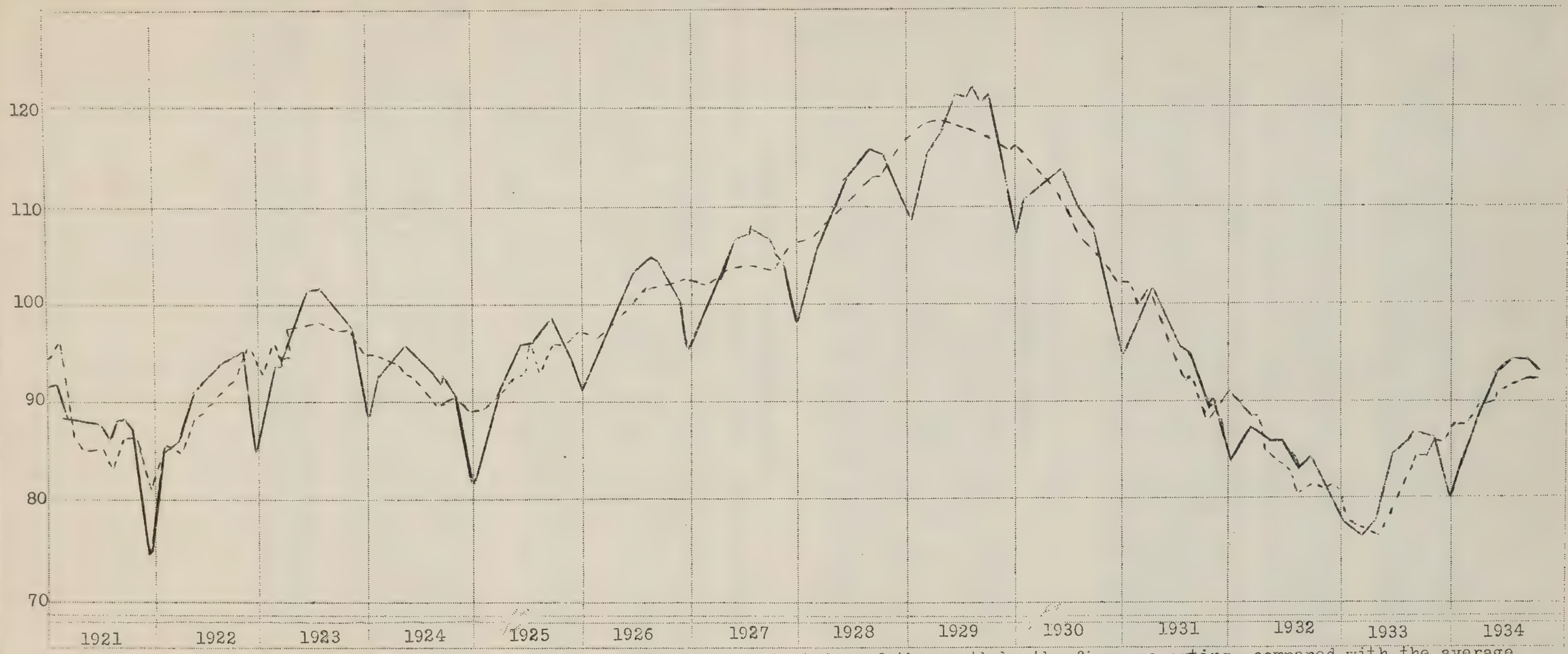
Logging.- Statements were received from 290 firms employing 47,549 men, or 16,247 more than in the preceding month. This advance was considerably larger than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1933, or, in fact, than in any other month of the years for which statistics are available. The index, standing at 171.9, was higher than in any other month since Mar. 1, 1930, being also the highest noted in the autumn of any year since 1920. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas, but those in Quebec were outstandingly large.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in metallic ores and in coal-mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. The forces of the 308 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 55,365 persons, compared with 53,855 on Oct. 1. An increase had also been indicated on the beginning of November, 1933, but the index was then much lower. With only one exception, the movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeded the average.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 21,362 workers in their employ, or 173 fewer than on Oct. 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Nov. 1, 1933.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 1,010 persons in the staffs of the 393 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 99,170 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported large losses, but local transportation also released workers, while steam railway operation showed little general change. A greater falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was two and a half points lower than that of 83.9 on the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in highway and railway construction, but building showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,048 employers who reported 130,169 workers, compared with 137,034 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year for which statistics have been compiled with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction; the losses this year, however, were smaller than the average. The index of 111.0 at the beginning of November, 1934, was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the fluctuation in other branches of services were slight, according to 437 firms employing 24,312 persons, or 364 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 114.9, was seven points above that of Nov. 1, 1933, when only small changes had been indicated on the whole.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,175 workers being added to the forces of the 1,086 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 94,432. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses also showed considerable improvement. The index of employment in this industry at the beginning of November, at 121.3, was nearly six points higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when much smaller gains had been reported. Further pronounced improvement may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a further substantial improvement during September, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934, as compared with 16.6 on Aug. 20, 1934, and 18.4 on Sept. 25, 1933. The latest press reports state that 2,119,635 workers were unemployed in October, 1934, an increase of 37,648 as compared with Sept. 24, but a decline of 179,118 on the year. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Oct. 22 was approximately 10,206,000; this was a decline as compared with the estimate of 10,233,000 for Sept. 24, but an increase of 279,000 over the total of 9,927,000 estimated for Oct. 23, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

According to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 24,206 manufacturing establishments, employment decreased 47 p.c. from August to September. The preliminary index (based on the 1923-25 average as 100), stood at 75.8 for September, 1934, as compared with 80.0 in September, 1933. The returns for September, 1934, represent conditions among 3,439,808 workers, or more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States.

Press reports dated Nov. 22 show a marked increase in employment during October. The Labor Department reports an increase of 280,000 workers as compared with September. Much of the gain was attributed to the end of the textile strike, but 46 other manufacturing industries also showed gains.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods and textiles, but metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, clothing and millinery and food and tobacco plants released employees. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 71.9 in October, 1934, when it was 3.3 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Wisconsin.- Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 factory employment declined 1.7 p.c., but was 1.5 p.c. greater than in September, 1933, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 80.9 in September, as compared with 82.4 in August, 1934, and 79.7 in September, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1934.	100.0	7.9	28.6	42.1	13.0	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	132.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	104.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1934.	13.9	1.4	12.5	1.3	2.9	1.1	3.9	3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	85.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1934.	100.0	49.6	5.1	5.9	2.2	10.6	13.9	2.6	10.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.6	92.8	94.4	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2
Animal products - edible	2.2	111.9	113.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2
Fur and products	.2	91.1	89.6	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5
Leather and products	2.1	96.0	100.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5
Boots and shoes	1.4	95.1	103.0	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2
Lumber and products	3.8	67.9	71.8	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	56.9	63.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1
Furniture	.7	78.9	76.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7	128.1
Other lumber products	1.1	93.7	92.6	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6
Musical instruments	.2	55.2	50.4	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1	102.8
Plant products - edible	3.5	114.4	135.0	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7	122.7
Pulp and paper products	6.2	95.3	95.0	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1	114.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.7	86.3	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2
Paper products	.9	107.8	106.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	103.9	102.5	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5	118.6
Rubber products	1.2	91.7	91.8	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3
Textile products	10.0	110.0	109.4	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	122.3	121.4	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	88.5	89.3	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1	96.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	121.8	117.4	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	476.6	467.9	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.5	115.0	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	100.3	100.8	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5
Other textile products	1.0	89.7	91.6	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	110.9	114.8	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0
Tobacco	.8	101.3	105.9	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.6	126.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	125.5	130.7	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	125.1	120.4	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.8	122.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	73.8	74.5	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9	133.8
Electric current	1.5	116.2	117.6	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6	132.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	111.6	108.5	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6	164.1
Iron and steel products	10.0	71.3	70.6	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0	117.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	89.2	81.4	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	82.9	81.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2
Agricultural implements	.4	39.6	34.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8
Land vehicles	4.3	67.9	68.0	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3	106.2
Automobiles and parts	1.1	71.2	71.4	60.0	47.5	51.2	89.1	115.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	45.3	53.5	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7	133.7
Heating appliances	.5	100.1	98.2	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.9	64.6	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	72.5	78.0	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	78.6	82.8	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2	114.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.7	112.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	134.3	136.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4
Miscellaneous	.6	120.9	121.7	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7
LOGGING	5.1	171.9	113.4	110.3	37.9	63.7	90.9	173.3
MINING	5.9	121.2	117.9	109.7	101.2	107.9	121.9	128.0
Coal	2.7	93.8	91.0	94.2	93.9	98.9	110.5	112.0
Metallic ores	2.6	204.1	196.4	159.4	134.9	137.1	148.5	152.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	85.6	87.9	84.9	70.7	92.2	120.8	149.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.7	81.3	81.1	89.6	102.4	119.9	125.8
Telegraphs	.5	91.1	92.5	85.4	89.5	104.3	130.7	132.5
Telephones	1.7	77.9	78.3	80.0	89.6	102.0	117.2	124.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.6	83.9	84.8	81.4	84.5	95.4	106.0	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	112.7	114.6	111.9	119.1	120.6	126.0	131.7
Steam railways	6.4	75.1	75.0	71.3	74.5	89.6	99.9	108.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	88.3	92.3	90.5	87.8	92.0	110.2	117.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.9	111.0	117.0	94.6	77.9	165.4	148.8	153.6
Building	2.6	60.6	58.1	45.0	42.4	106.4	145.3	173.7
Highway	8.5	214.0	222.3	184.9	134.9	334.0	242.3	214.8
Railway	2.8	66.7	79.0	62.1	63.6	77.7	109.2	106.0
SERVICES	2.6	114.9	116.2	107.9	106.5	117.5	126.9	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	112.4	115.0	104.5	98.7	113.8	126.2	132.4
Professional	.2	122.0	119.0	115.1	126.5	123.9	121.4	119.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.6	117.5	111.5	113.2	121.3	129.8	134.1
TRADE	10.1	121.3	120.0	115.6	115.4	122.8	129.2	130.7
Retail	7.5	128.0	126.8	121.1	121.2	129.1	133.5	134.6
Wholesale	2.6	105.4	104.2	102.7	102.5	108.6	119.3	121.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.2	100.0	91.3	84.7	103.0	112.9	124.6

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.8	97.0	x96.0	88.4	78.5	80.6	95.0	111.4
Lumber products	4.0	72.3	80.2	65.3	36.9	45.8	60.5	95.3
Pulp and paper	5.0	144.0	x144.8	156.8	133.2	132.1	153.7	120.9
Textile products	4.3	88.8	86.4	82.0	75.6	74.2	75.0	89.6
Iron and steel	10.3	94.5	92.2	82.6	76.0	75.1	98.2	129.4
Other manufactures	10.2	100.7	96.8	86.6	85.9	90.5	100.1	108.1
Logging	6.8	245.9	137.9	154.9	62.2	180.5	18.2	179.4
Mining	20.3	101.5	100.6	97.2	92.4	105.3	110.7	111.9
Communications	2.5	87.6	87.7	83.1	90.5	116.6	150.1	127.9
Transportation	9.8	63.3	64.5	65.6	58.9	75.0	83.9	92.0
Construction	18.5	151.7	164.3	93.2	129.6	279.0	194.8	223.7
Services	1.6	154.1	153.5	133.5	142.3	165.9	159.1	150.2
Trade	6.7	110.0	112.1	104.9	106.3	115.3	123.5	122.6
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	104.9	103.1	90.2	86.8	116.6	110.1	124.6
Quebec Manufacturing	56.8	94.4	96.2	88.1	84.0	91.3	106.8	117.0
Lumber products	3.0	75.7	81.4	67.0	66.2	78.4	91.9	112.7
Pulp and paper	7.7	89.6	91.0	80.6	81.5	87.3	97.9	111.0
Textile products	16.5	114.3	115.5	108.0	99.2	95.5	103.7	105.1
Iron and steel	8.5	69.1	68.0	61.6	51.8	68.0	100.7	117.6
Other manufactures	21.1	101.2	104.5	97.2	97.0	106.4	119.4	127.7
Logging	9.8	324.7	195.7	175.9	62.2	93.4	149.0	206.9
Mining	2.0	128.0	125.3	118.9	98.2	110.3	133.5	158.8
Communications	1.8	72.7	73.0	75.7	85.1	96.8	112.8	119.1
Transportation	10.8	88.4	89.5	85.4	89.9	96.6	104.7	112.9
Construction	8.8	61.3	66.4	81.5	59.6	100.3	120.9	133.7
Services	2.3	99.9	105.7	98.8	99.9	105.4	111.7	107.3
Trade	7.7	127.8	125.5	130.0	126.2	132.6	138.7	135.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.0	96.0	92.2	83.6	96.2	111.9	122.8
Ontario Manufacturing	56.6	92.0	93.5	86.1	81.0	89.3	103.6	118.6
Lumber products	3.5	63.7	68.6	59.5	58.3	73.7	92.7	109.2
Pulp and paper	6.5	95.6	93.6	89.9	89.4	94.7	107.1	116.7
Textile products	10.8	107.6	105.2	105.0	100.9	94.7	101.8	110.9
Iron and steel	12.6	69.8	69.1	60.2	54.0	67.8	93.1	117.9
Other manufactures	23.2	109.8	115.2	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3	125.8
Logging	2.7	119.0	84.5	95.3	17.9	43.4	90.0	208.9
Mining	4.3	174.1	167.9	141.7	120.6	130.2	140.8	151.6
Communications	2.1	76.0	76.0	77.3	87.5	97.4	111.1	128.8
Transportation	7.2	79.3	80.1	76.8	80.9	93.5	106.1	113.2
Construction	14.5	160.8	175.3	100.7	78.5	137.1	157.4	163.4
Services	2.7	141.7	139.9	128.7	124.3	136.1	151.5	157.0
Trade	9.9	130.2	128.1	120.6	120.1	129.4	129.9	132.9
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	103.6	104.8	91.4	84.2	98.1	111.6	126.5
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.4	91.7	90.9	86.4	88.2	88.4	109.8	118.2
Lumber products	1.6	71.5	75.1	72.1	61.5	62.2	99.0	117.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	86.1	86.9	83.9	88.8	95.0	108.1	112.0
Textile products	2.1	117.3	118.8	111.2	110.4	106.4	108.4	110.2
Iron and steel	9.5	72.0	71.4	69.0	74.6	70.7	99.8	105.9
Other manufactures	12.5	118.1	115.3	108.3	107.3	112.0	125.5	137.9
Logging	.9	78.3	47.2	31.0	11.0	7.1	23.9	66.0
Mining	8.7	121.4	114.4	124.8	123.2	114.0	143.0	131.7
Communications	2.9	93.6	96.7	90.2	97.3	109.9	133.1	128.8
Transportation	20.3	91.2	90.6	86.7	91.1	104.4	115.1	126.2
Construction	18.0	94.5	95.8	104.6	78.3	253.9	167.6	157.2
Services	2.9	91.3	93.5	88.6	90.5	102.8	114.4	130.8
Trade	17.9	107.1	107.0	102.3	105.3	109.9	123.7	127.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	96.5	95.7	94.6	91.6	128.2	125.8	129.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	38.1	89.1	95.4	79.5	70.7	79.5	103.8	112.1
Lumber products	11.1	66.7	66.0	56.9	43.3	51.3	70.2	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.7	103.0	103.3	91.1	85.8	101.5	113.0	112.1
Textile products	1.0	94.6	101.6	92.5	88.0	106.4	112.2	118.3
Iron and steel	3.1	64.8	73.7	59.8	63.3	73.8	123.7	117.4
Other manufactures	17.2	116.5	132.0	106.3	97.8	103.8	132.8	128.4
Logging	5.7	62.5	62.6	57.6	33.7	31.1	56.1	108.9
Mining	9.0	88.6	88.2	72.8	71.9	77.7	92.5	111.3
Communications	3.4	95.5	96.3	95.1	97.0	115.6	130.7	125.6
Transportation	12.9	89.5	93.1	88.3	90.1	98.7	110.8	111.6
Construction	17.3	124.1	110.8	101.0	96.4	204.6	131.6	119.4
Services	3.3	95.3	95.9	91.3	85.9	102.4	107.8	116.1
Trade	10.3	116.2	115.7	106.3	105.5	116.0	124.9	122.9
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	94.1	95.4	84.0	77.8	98.9	105.4	113.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns. x Revised index number.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1934	Oct.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.9	88.1	88.5	83.4	79.9	88.8	108.7	116.4
Plant products - edible	4.8	113.2	113.4	109.8	113.0	112.1	122.9	118.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.8	100.6	98.2	102.3	104.0	114.1	116.1
Textiles	14.8	96.6	98.0	89.3	86.5	86.0	94.1	94.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	105.8	106.3	115.3	112.0	107.3	125.4	122.1
Iron and steel	12.8	65.7	64.3	59.8	45.8	54.9	98.4	122.3
Other manufactures	21.1	90.2	91.5	84.2	85.9	101.3	116.9	123.2
Communications	2.9	64.5	65.2	67.9	77.5	86.4	97.4	117.0
Transportation	10.8	96.4	95.2	93.3	99.9	109.7	116.6	121.6
Construction	6.1	50.2	47.7	71.9	68.3	96.9	119.0	163.3
Trade	12.7	119.6	117.8	122.4	121.5	128.7	138.8	135.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.3	87.0	86.4	84.8	95.4	112.6	121.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.2	92.6	96.9	93.2	96.9	114.4	120.6	124.9
Leather products	19.4	98.4	104.1	101.7	101.7	116.3	103.6	112.1
Other manufactures	38.8	89.9	93.6	89.3	94.6	113.4	128.9	131.0
Transportation	14.6	109.5	98.9	104.7	112.6	129.4	127.3	120.3
Construction	9.5	106.7	104.0	91.9	83.0	164.4	256.2	220.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.5	97.5	94.7	98.5	120.0	135.3	133.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	93.8	93.8	88.1	87.3	98.0	108.4	117.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	112.1	116.3	104.0	105.0	114.8	121.4	127.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.0	109.8	105.4	107.3	110.1	117.8	125.8
Textiles	12.2	91.3	92.1	90.5	90.7	92.1	106.1	112.7
Iron and steel	8.6	67.3	67.8	58.7	57.3	71.0	94.5	112.0
Other manufactures	26.3	98.6	97.6	92.3	90.3	104.3	109.4	116.5
Communications	3.0	66.9	67.4	70.3	80.7	88.7	96.7	120.6
Transportation	5.9	87.8	90.7	91.4	97.9	124.3	136.4	137.2
Construction	3.0	61.7	58.2	52.0	69.4	109.2	163.8	205.2
Trade	21.7	125.0	121.9	116.3	115.6	127.2	124.4	126.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.2	96.5	91.5	92.5	105.6	115.5	125.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.8	88.7	89.6	83.9	85.3	99.5	114.6	111.9
Lumber products	5.5	58.9	69.8	43.4	46.3	67.8	114.9	80.3
Pulp and paper	16.7	87.4	83.0	84.2	84.1	91.8	104.8	110.9
Other manufactures	25.6	100.6	101.8	98.5	100.7	119.8	123.1	125.8
Construction	14.7	134.5	135.4	120.9	88.4	201.9	203.2	249.7
Trade	15.5	112.9	112.8	108.8	110.2	119.5	122.9	120.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.6	100.8	95.5	94.1	118.6	124.6	125.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.4	84.3	81.8	77.2	73.9	85.8	96.3	126.0
Textiles	20.1	86.9	84.0	87.7	81.3	83.4	89.8	100.6
Electrical apparatus	9.8	87.8	84.3	76.2	93.0	112.6	112.1	144.6
Iron and steel	26.1	71.3	66.8	59.7	50.4	63.6	82.3	137.4
Other manufactures	24.4	99.8	101.2	93.9	94.8	109.0	116.2	124.7
Construction	2.6	44.5	48.8	52.1	65.2	217.5	170.1	269.6
Trade	8.9	118.1	118.2	100.6	102.9	112.6	124.7	131.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.3	84.4	79.5	77.8	96.3	102.0	130.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	78.5	75.9	88.9	77.8	58.7	61.8	110.7	126.4
Iron and steel	52.5	64.6	80.1	66.4	47.0	48.5	108.3	122.8
Other manufactures	26.0	117.4	121.2	125.1	106.4	114.5	120.8	140.8
Construction	1.3	16.8	19.3	12.1	18.5	45.2	148.7	196.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.1	86.7	76.7	62.5	67.7	116.5	134.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.9	90.2	89.6	85.7	87.0	95.9	113.4	123.2
Animal products - edible	6.1	123.8	117.9	114.8	111.0	104.5	110.6	127.3
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.4	96.1	92.9	98.8	93.7	113.6	120.0
Textiles	5.8	123.2	125.6	116.7	113.4	109.9	114.1	114.8
Iron and steel	17.6	70.2	69.3	67.1	71.2	69.1	109.4	144.7
Other manufactures	13.9	102.1	101.8	96.4	96.1	100.3	115.2	118.8
Transportation	10.0	73.8	75.5	71.0	73.8	87.5	97.1	108.6
Construction	3.2	42.5	47.5	24.1	30.2	54.9	92.7	69.1
Trade	30.0	93.1	92.9	90.0	94.2	97.9	107.8	118.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.5	81.5	84.3	93.5	108.6	115.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.8	85.5	88.5	82.2	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9
Lumber products	7.0	51.8	54.3	49.1	46.3	56.5	65.5	83.8
Other manufactures	29.8	101.1	104.6	97.7	98.4	107.5	125.6	119.1
Communications	7.9	93.9	95.3	93.6	96.7	107.7	128.5	123.1
Transportation	19.5	96.6	99.4	94.1	98.9	103.1	105.6	112.0
Construction	5.1	38.5	38.4	44.3	62.0	110.3	94.3	91.3
Services	6.7	97.1	94.9	90.9	83.9	99.4	104.5	113.7
Trade	23.9	117.9	116.5	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4	123.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	90.5	85.1	87.9	101.9	110.4	111.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1934

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

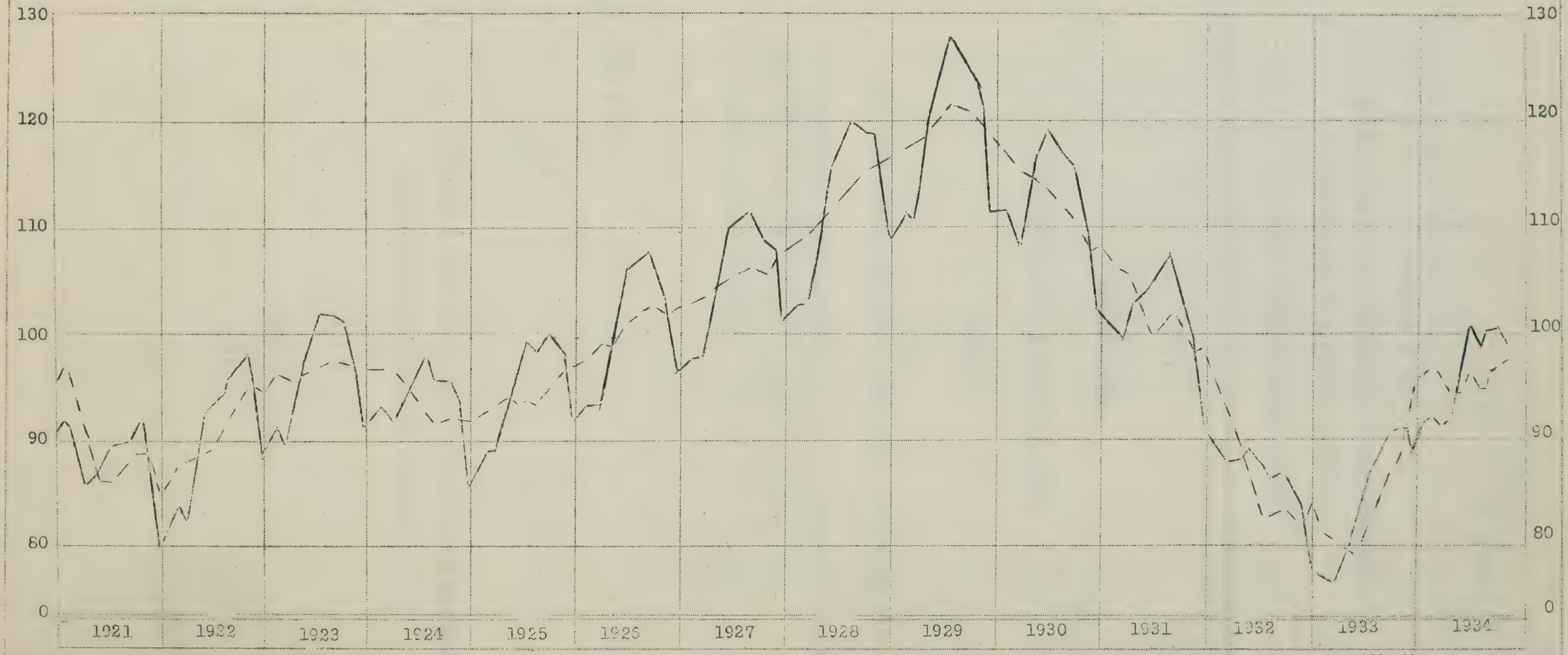
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 29, 1934.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of December suffered a seasonal recession as compared with the preceding month, but this was much smaller than the average contraction indicated between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed an increase of nearly one point over November. This favourable movement is illustrated in the chart on the opposite page. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,001 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 938,006 at the beginning of November, to 925,225 on Dec.1,1934. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 98.9, compared with 100.2 on Nov.1, 1934, and 91.8 at the same date in 1933. In the preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:- 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal curtailment at Dec. 1, 1934. The losses in manufacturing and construction were less than the average declines indicated in those industries in the same period of the last thirteen years, but those in transportation were rather above the average. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported decided improvement; the gains in bush work exceeded the normal, seasonal advances noted in the years since 1920, those in retail stores approximated the average, while the average change in mining from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1 in these years has been a decline. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears on pages 3 and 4.

A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 98.9 on Dec. 1 was over 10 points or 11.6 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1934. The average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than seven p.c.; the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has, therefore, considerably exceeded the normal. A noteworthy feature of the situation in 1934 has been the widespread nature of the recovery in employment, in which all industries except communications have shared. The gains in manufacturing (which employs approximately one half of the total persons covered in these surveys), were especially important, also substantially exceeding the average advance indicated from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years since 1920.

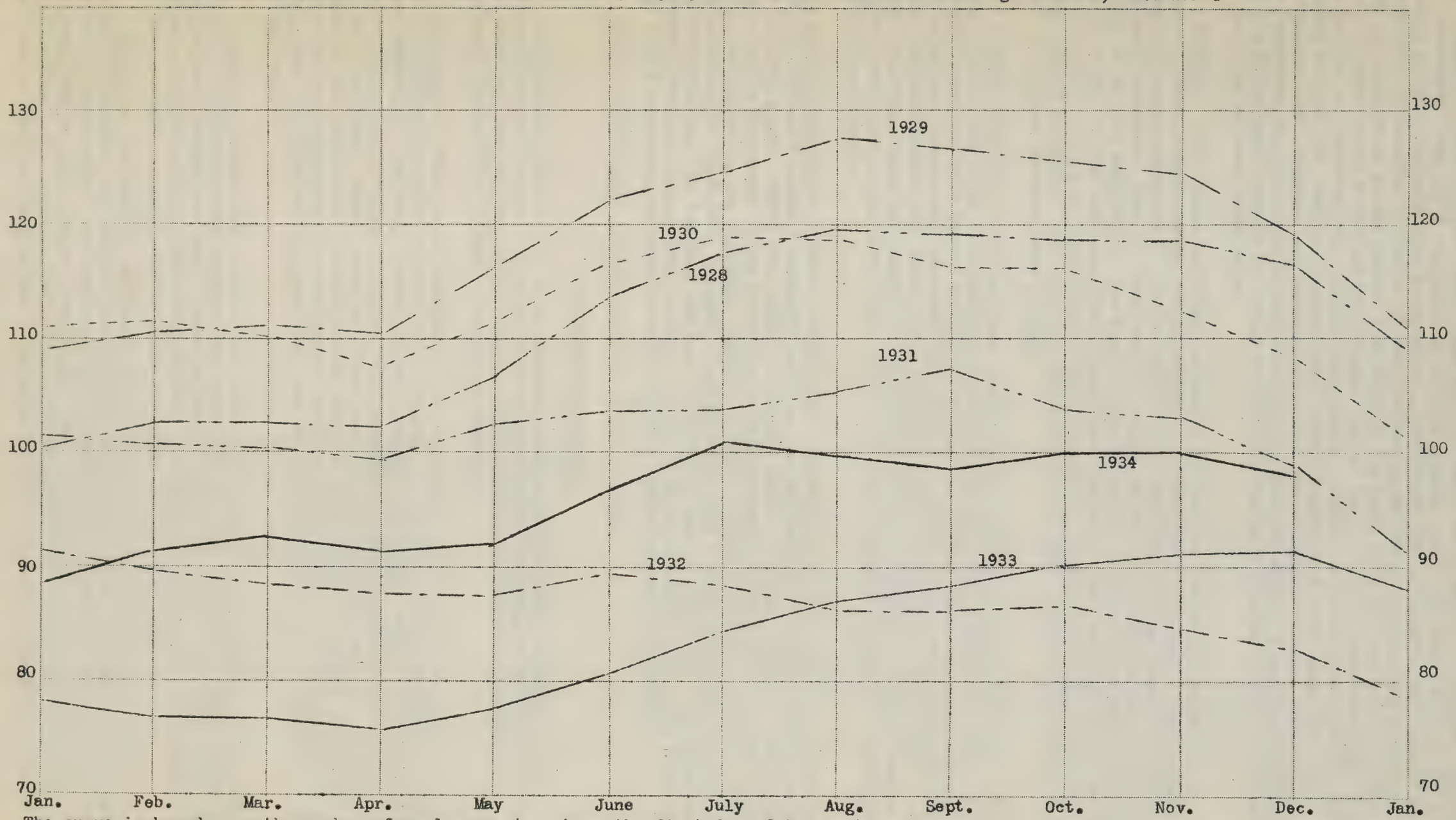
An annual review of employment for the year 1934, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity on Dec. 1, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia showing contractions, while firms in the Maritimes reported improvement. Activity in each of these divisions was greater than at the beginning of December of a year ago.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has, on the average, been downward on Dec. 1 in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; however, this generally unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, as it had been in 1933. The index at the latest date, standing at 106.9, reached its highest point since the beginning of 1932, being 14.5 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1933. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in trade, mining, logging and shipping, these industries being seasonally active. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction and steam railway operation reported reduced activity, also partly due to seasonal causes. Data were received from 635 firms employing 76,113 persons, as against 74,654 on Nov. 1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- For the first time since Apr. 1, there was a decline in Quebec, according to statements from 2,146 employers of 264,235 persons, or 4,137 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction was seasonal, employment having shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the fourteen years for which data are available. The decrease occurring at the latest date reduced the index from 98.0 on Nov. 1 to 96.4 on Dec. 1, when it was over four p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1933. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported curtailment; within the first-named, the largest losses were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier. The reductions in manufacturing, and those in the other groups, were chiefly of a seasonal character. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded heightened employment, also due to seasonal activity in these industries.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further decline at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, services, mining, trade and logging reported expansion, that in bush work and retail stores being substantial. Within the group of factory employment, there were large gains in the tobacco industry, but lumber mills, food, textile and some other plants were slacker. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1934, (3,973 in number) had 388,853 employees, compared with 395,163 at the beginning of November. The index, at 101.9 on Dec. 1, 1934, compared favourably with that of 93.3 at the same date in 1933.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,327 reporting employers had let out 2,803 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 118,711 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, logging, manufacturing and coal-mining increased the numbers at work. On the other hand, wholesale trade, transportation and construction reported reduced employment, the losses in the last two groups being considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than on the same date in 1933, when the indicated decreases had been on a much larger scale.

British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of fourteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction, those in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Logging, transportation and railway construction also released employees. An increase had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1933, when the index was between seven and eight points lower. The 920 firms reporting for the date under review had 77,313 employees, as compared with 78,303 in their preceding statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

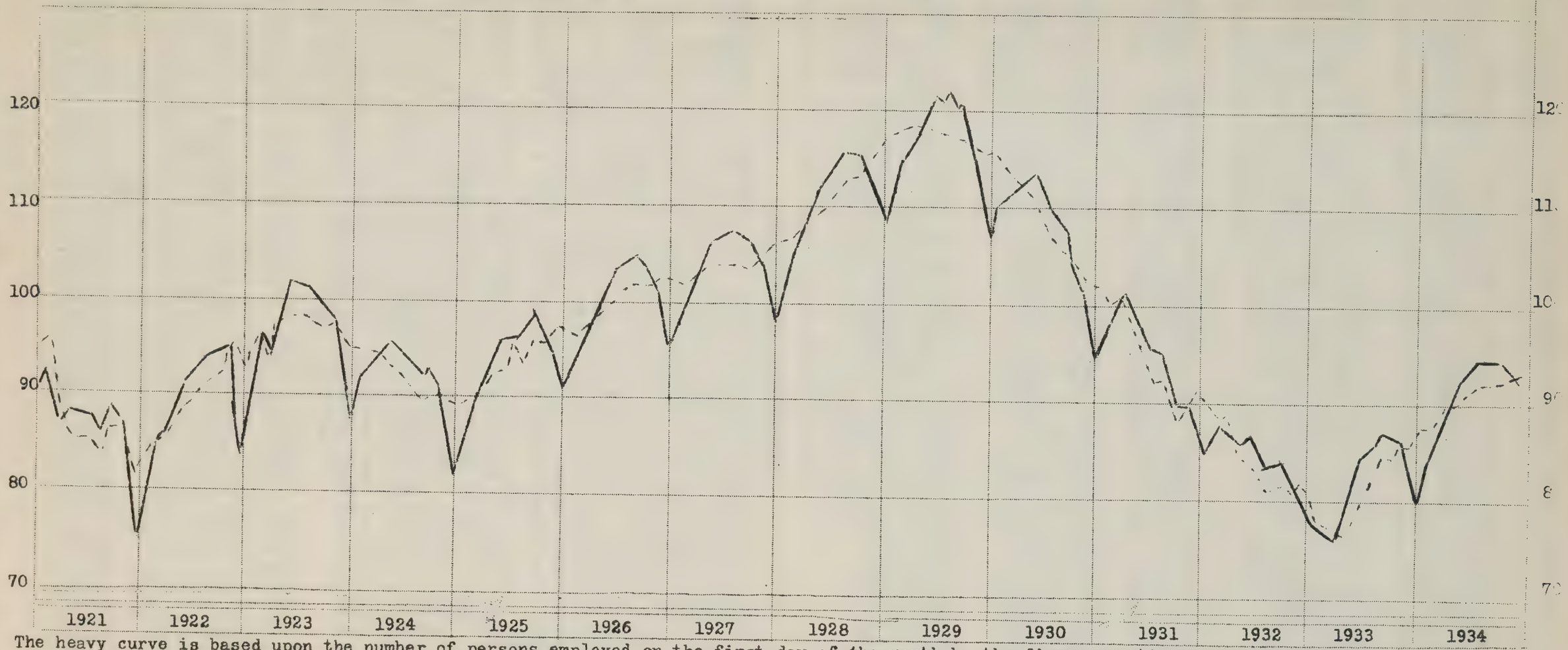
Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1; firms in Vancouver reported no general change, while lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton.

Montreal.- There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,251 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 641 persons to 128,963 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed slightly lowered employment, mainly in textile plants, while tobacco and beverage factories were seasonally active; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in steam railway operation. A much greater loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over two points lower than that of 86.7 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 543 workers being laid off by the 164 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,109 employees on Dec.1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, but transportation and construction were also slacker. A smaller recession had been indicated on the same date in 1933, and the index was then fractionally higher.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,313 firms who employed 117,459 persons, as compared with 117,660 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services, transportation and street and road construction and maintenance also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, chemical, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Increased activity had been registered on Dec. 1 of

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

last year, but the index of employment then was some five points lower than that of 97.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in lumber mills), and transportation was also quieter. One hundred and sixty-six employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,295 workers, as against 12,658 in their last report. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1933, when little general change had been indicated.

Hamilton.- A minor decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 27,488 persons was employed by the 266 firms furnishing data, who had 27,551 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the textile group. In the non-manufacturing divisions, highway construction also showed curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 86.1, was some six points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when an increase had been noted.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in trade and construction. Statements were tabulated from 159 employers with 10,501 workers, compared with 10,269 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1933, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 438 firms employing 37,181 persons, as compared with 36,818 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in construction, while trade showed heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 87.1, was nearly four points higher than on the same date of last year, when a larger increase in employment had been noted.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver was unchanged as compared with Nov. 1, according to 389 employers of 28,203 workers, or practically the same as in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, but trade showed some improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A small reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1933, and the index then was about four points lower than that of 89.0 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

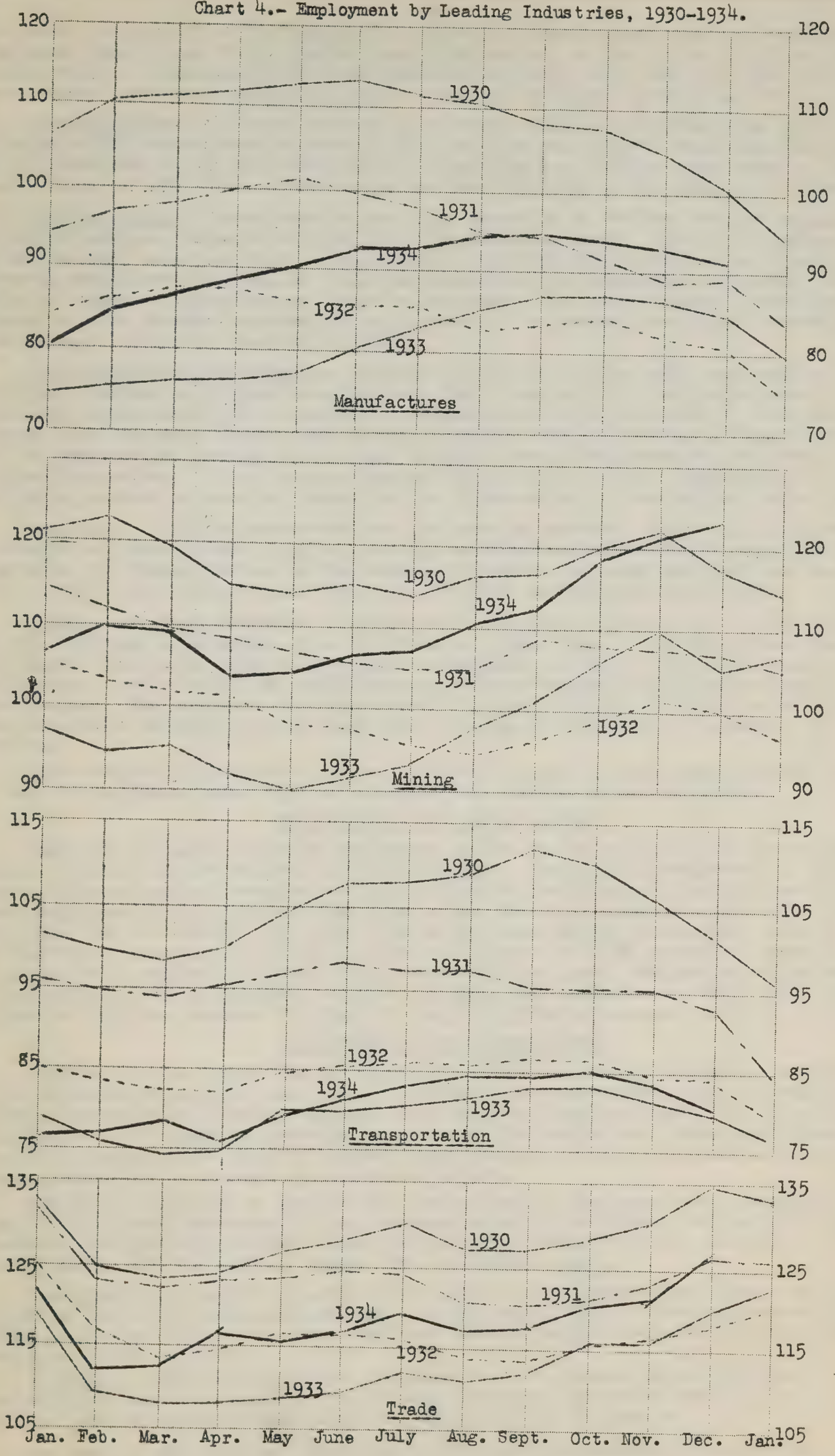
Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,327 of which employed 457,179 operatives, compared with 464,949 on Nov. 1. This decline of under two points was rather less than the average loss recorded in the thirteen preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed a slight increase over that for Nov. 1. Tobacco and beverage, rubber and iron and steel works reported heightened activity, the gain in tobacco factories being considerable. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A much larger general decline had been indicated on Dec. 1, 1933, and the index then was nearly seven points lower.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on Dec. 1 was eleven points or 14.1 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1934; this was an increase during the year that considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the last thirteen years. During 1934, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1, the longest period of steady improvement noted in this record of fourteen years. While the trend has been seasonally downward in the last two months, the declines have been on a smaller scale than usual. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, and all five economic areas have shared in the general improvement.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 303 companies with 55,384 persons in their employ, or 7,681 more than in the preceding month. This increase, though smaller than that recorded on Dec. 1, 1933, rather exceeded the average expansion noted on the date in the years since 1920; the index was decidedly higher than in any other month in the last four years, being, in fact, only exceeded in this record of fourteen years, by the indexes for Dec. 1, Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the winter of 1929-30. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the upward movement indicated in bush operations on the date under review, that in Quebec being most noteworthy.

Mining.- The extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores afforded more employment than in the preceding month, the general increase comparing favourably with the decline that the experience of the last thirteen years

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



indicates is seasonal at the beginning of December. Returns were compiled from 319 mine operators whose forces were enlarged from 55,381 workers on Nov. 1, to 56,166 on the date under review. A falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was between seventeen and eighteen points lower; at the latest date it was 122.9.

Communications.- A further decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones from which 234 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,128 employees on the date under review. The index was slightly lower than in the early winter of 1933, when little change had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 393 employers of 94,808 persons, compared with 99,310 in the preceding month. All three branches - steam railway, local and water transportation - reported contractions in employment. General curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1933, when the index of employment was fractionally lower. The decline at the latest date, though not the largest indicated in any December of the record, considerably exceeded the average loss in the years since 1920.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in building, railway and highway construction. The forces of the 1,048 contractors furnishing data aggregated 117,574 employees, as compared with 130,136 on Nov. 1. This reduction, though involving many workers, was decidedly smaller than the average contraction noted at the beginning of December in the last thirteen years. Employment was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1933, when no general change had occurred. Unemployment relief projects continue an important factor in the situation in the construction industries.

Services.- A slight improvement was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 430 establishments with 24,571 persons on their payrolls, or 58 more than at the beginning of November. A larger gain had been shown on Dec. 1, 1933, but the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December, when the index was higher than on the same date a year ago, or indeed, than in any other month since the beginning of 1931. The 1,096 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 98,415 persons in their employ, or 3,763 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a slight decline in employment on Oct. 22, as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.4 on Oct. 22, 1934, compared with 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934, and 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933. The latest press reports state that 2,120,785 workers were unemployed in November, 1934, an increase of 1,150 persons as compared with October, but a decline of 158,838 from November of last year. Figures were also issued showing that those in employment on Nov. 26, 1934, were estimated at 10,212,000, an increase of 6,000 as compared with Oct. 22, and of 252,000 as compared with Nov. 20, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports from the United States Department of Labor showed an increase in manufactures from September to October; this advance reflects, to a large extent, the settlement of labour difficulties in cotton, woollen, silk and other textile plants, but there were also gains in 46 other manufacturing industries. The preliminary index for October, 1934, was 78.6, compared with 79.6 in October, 1933; the base, or 100 p.c., used in calculating these indexes is the average for the years 1923-25.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment decreased 1.4 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined to 70.9 in November; this was 5.2 p.c. higher than in November, 1933.

Massachusetts.- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,583 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 3,284 persons or 1.4 p.c. in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 224,782 workers.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 2.7 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,627 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, employing 459,462 persons.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 80.2 in October, as compared with 80.9 in September, 1934, and 80.0 in October, 1933.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar, 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept.1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.9	94.3	92.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1934.						
	100.0	8.2	28.5	42.2	12.8	8.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.8	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	~~101.9~~ 98.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1934.								
	13.9	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	3.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1934.	100.0	49.3	6.0	6.0	2.3	10.2	13.0	2.6	10.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
MANUFACTURING	49.3	91.3	92.8	84.4	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.2	108.9	111.9	101.0	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1
Fur and products	.2	89.0	91.1	88.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2
Leather and products	2.1	94.3	96.0	86.8	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3
Boots and shoes	1.3	92.3	95.1	87.7	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3
Lumber and products	3.7	64.5	67.9	59.0	50.6	62.3	74.9	93.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	52.5	56.9	46.0	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6
Furniture	.7	78.1	78.9	79.1	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.7	93.7	76.5	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0
Musical instruments	.2	52.3	55.2	44.4	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	103.7	114.4	103.1	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8
Pulp and paper products	6.2	94.7	95.3	88.1	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	83.4	85.7	74.1	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4
Paper products	.9	109.4	107.8	103.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.6	104.5	103.9	101.4	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6
Rubber products	1.3	92.3	91.7	89.2	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0
Textile products	9.8	107.1	110.0	103.5	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	121.2	122.3	116.6	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.0	86.3	88.5	82.3	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	123.9	121.8	130.7	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	476.7	476.6	427.3	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	117.6	118.5	120.2	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.2	100.3	88.8	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6
Other textile products	1.0	87.7	89.7	81.9	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	128.3	110.9	118.7	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3
Tobacco	1.1	122.7	101.3	119.9	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.1	124.6	115.9	115.6	127.3	139.9	147.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	127.2	125.5	128.0	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	122.4	125.1	114.8	106.9	114.1	118.8	122.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	68.9	73.8	57.7	53.9	88.8	111.4	129.1
Electric current	1.5	113.1	116.2	104.9	110.6	126.6	131.9	129.7
Electrical apparatus	1.3	111.3	111.6	96.3	101.5	132.4	149.7	161.7
Iron and steel products	10.1	71.4	71.3	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	110.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	92.3	89.2	74.3	63.7	73.3	97.8	118.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	83.3	82.9	68.3	67.7	89.6	109.8	131.3
Agricultural implements	.4	39.1	39.6	30.6	24.2	27.3	33.4	96.7
Land vehicles	4.4	67.8	67.9	63.3	62.1	76.5	94.3	98.4
Automobiles and parts	1.1	69.8	71.2	61.3	50.9	62.8	90.8	94.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	52.2	45.3	43.2	54.5	64.5	109.1	124.8
Heating appliances	.4	92.8	100.1	84.7	72.0	86.9	114.8	133.5
Iron and steel fabrication,n.e.s.	.4	61.5	63.9	51.3	46.2	85.2	131.3	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.1	72.5	64.7	62.8	74.1	96.5	116.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.4	78.6	68.8	65.3	83.2	92.4	111.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.4	111.7	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	132.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	132.2	134.3	125.9	118.2	120.8	133.9	148.4
Miscellaneous	.5	119.2	120.9	103.6	98.4	98.2	107.6	110.7
LOGGING	6.0	198.6	171.9	166.5	56.2	73.1	106.5	212.3
MINING	6.0	122.9	121.2	105.5	99.9	107.5	117.8	127.2
Coal	2.8	95.5	93.8	88.2	93.4	99.3	109.4	112.7
Metallic ores	2.6	206.1	204.1	159.7	134.0	134.9	138.8	154.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	87.2	85.6	80.1	65.3	92.1	114.1	136.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	79.8	80.7	81.0	89.3	100.5	115.3	127.5
Telegraphs	.5	88.6	91.1	84.5	84.6	100.8	116.0	129.7
Telephones	1.8	77.5	77.9	80.1	90.5	100.4	115.2	127.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	80.1	83.9	79.8	83.9	93.5	102.5	108.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	110.2	112.7	111.0	116.6	117.0	122.0	127.5
Steam railways	6.1	71.0	75.1	69.9	72.9	86.7	97.4	102.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	84.2	88.3	87.3	94.2	96.9	102.9	114.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	100.3	111.0	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3	119.0
Building	2.4	55.2	60.6	42.5	37.4	86.8	123.3	150.8
Highway	8.2	198.9	214.0	194.6	115.4	244.2	197.9	125.7
Railway	2.4	54.7	66.7	55.4	56.3	68.7	91.5	84.3
SERVICES	2.6	115.2	114.9	108.8	103.7	116.1	123.9	125.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.9	112.4	106.2	94.8	112.0	123.6	123.8
Professional	.2	121.5	122.0	121.5	125.3	123.6	122.1	117.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	115.6	117.6	109.9	111.8	119.5	124.9	130.7
TRADE	10.6	126.0	121.3	119.1	117.8	125.6	134.8	135.4
Retail	8.0	135.6	128.0	126.5	124.8	133.7	143.4	143.2
Wholesale	2.6	103.7	105.4	102.1	101.3	107.5	115.8	117.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.9	100.2	91.8	83.2	99.1	108.5	119.1

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.0	95.9	97.0	83.6	76.4	81.8	92.5	101.3
Lumber products	3.9	72.5	72.3	56.0	35.2	47.6	57.8	65.7
Pulp and paper	4.8	141.7	144.0	145.0	130.4	129.8	138.0	116.4
Textile products	4.2	87.5	88.8	81.7	73.2	75.9	75.4	89.5
Iron and steel	10.3	96.0	94.5	78.8	73.3	80.4	96.4	119.5
Other manufactures	9.8	96.8	100.7	83.2	84.1	88.1	100.0	101.2
Logging	8.6	316.9	245.9	358.3	80.3	207.7	144.9	226.1
Mining	20.3	104.0	101.5	88.3	94.4	103.4	110.6	111.2
Communications	2.4	86.2	87.6	81.7	86.6	115.1	146.7	130.9
Transportation	11.2	74.0	63.3	59.8	63.7	73.0	83.9	91.0
Construction	15.9	133.4	151.7	100.2	97.7	244.1	163.7	143.9
Services	1.6	150.4	154.1	134.3	139.3	163.4	158.3	131.2
Trade	7.0	116.4	110.0	116.4	111.0	118.0	130.0	133.2
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.9	93.4	83.8	112.7	109.5	113.3
Quebec Manufacturing	56.7	92.9	94.4	85.6	83.5	92.2	103.0	113.8
Lumber products	2.7	66.9	75.7	63.5	59.0	71.7	82.2	99.0
Pulp and paper	7.6	87.9	89.6	79.5	80.0	84.2	94.9	109.8
Textile products	16.3	110.9	114.3	104.4	95.8	95.5	99.8	104.9
Iron and steel	8.7	69.0	69.1	61.4	59.4	78.7	97.2	112.4
Other manufactures	21.4	101.4	101.2	93.6	95.5	105.0	116.5	125.2
Logging	11.3	369.7	324.7	266.0	106.8	106.0	149.2	250.1
Mining	2.1	129.1	128.0	119.4	92.1	109.1	128.5	158.5
Communications	1.9	72.3	72.7	76.9	84.0	96.1	110.2	118.1
Transportation	9.9	79.8	88.4	87.0	91.4	98.9	102.5	109.4
Construction	7.7	52.8	61.3	71.2	46.0	80.3	97.2	105.1
Services	2.3	98.3	99.9	97.3	94.5	105.0	110.1	101.0
Trade	8.1	133.1	127.8	133.7	132.1	136.6	145.1	138.0
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	96.4	98.0	92.4	82.9	94.7	106.7	118.4
Ontario Manufacturing	56.2	90.7	92.0	84.6	80.3	89.5	100.0	114.1
Lumber products	3.3	59.8	63.7	56.5	55.5	69.4	80.8	95.4
Pulp and paper	6.6	95.7	95.6	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2	116.2
Textile products	10.7	105.5	107.6	104.8	98.6	93.8	99.8	108.3
Iron and steel	12.6	69.8	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6	91.1	111.8
Other manufactures	23.0	107.8	109.8	100.7	85.8	106.3	112.0	123.2
Logging	3.3	142.0	119.0	130.6	28.7	52.6	106.6	267.9
Mining	4.4	175.4	174.1	138.9	119.8	129.4	131.9	150.1
Communications	2.1	74.7	76.0	75.8	86.1	96.2	107.3	131.0
Transportation	6.8	75.2	79.3	74.1	78.2	90.7	102.9	108.8
Construction	14.0	145.6	160.8	122.3	81.3	145.6	137.1	140.0
Services	2.8	143.9	141.7	132.0	122.9	134.4	146.0	152.5
Trade	10.4	135.8	130.2	124.3	122.8	134.3	139.9	137.4
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	101.9	103.6	93.3	84.1	99.3	108.2	123.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	29.1	92.1	91.7	86.3	83.9	95.9	107.0	113.7
Lumber products	1.7	73.8	71.5	74.4	64.0	64.3	85.6	113.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	87.2	86.1	85.9	88.7	101.5	109.1	113.1
Textile products	2.0	108.6	117.3	105.9	103.9	109.6	101.2	98.8
Iron and steel	9.9	73.3	72.0	69.3	71.0	87.1	99.4	99.9
Other manufactures	12.7	118.4	118.1	107.0	99.9	110.5	121.9	134.7
Logging	1.5	118.2	78.3	49.2	23.7	4.8	35.0	170.7
Mining	8.9	122.6	121.4	119.0	118.9	116.5	137.1	131.5
Communications	3.0	92.9	93.6	94.0	104.6	104.7	124.8	134.7
Transportation	19.9	87.5	91.2	84.4	88.9	99.5	108.1	114.8
Construction	15.5	79.6	94.5	76.7	61.3	129.2	143.3	108.4
Services	3.1	92.2	91.3	90.6	88.4	100.2	109.4	121.4
Trade	19.0	111.1	107.1	105.1	105.5	110.3	123.8	134.3
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	94.3	96.5	89.3	86.7	106.0	118.6	119.0
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.1	83.7	89.1	75.9	64.4	77.2	93.2	106.7
Lumber products	11.1	65.9	66.7	57.4	37.2	46.9	62.3	90.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	101.6	103.0	90.7	77.1	101.6	114.5	113.9
Textile products	.9	87.5	94.6	89.5	89.1	103.2	106.8	114.3
Iron and steel	3.0	62.8	64.8	58.8	60.3	71.7	111.5	110.2
Other manufactures	15.4	103.3	116.5	96.0	90.1	103.1	114.8	121.2
Logging	5.5	59.1	62.5	63.9	32.6	33.8	58.8	100.3
Mining	9.3	90.3	88.6	73.9	69.6	78.0	88.8	110.0
Communications	3.4	95.1	95.5	93.0	96.1	111.5	122.9	124.8
Transportation	12.6	85.7	89.5	87.4	88.6	93.2	107.3	106.6
Construction	19.2	135.7	124.1	119.8	89.7	153.0	125.3	103.9
Services	3.3	94.6	95.3	89.5	84.9	98.8	109.6	110.4
Trade	10.6	117.2	116.2	106.0	106.2	114.3	126.8	125.5
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.1	85.4	73.8	90.5	100.0	108.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1934	Nov.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.0	87.8	88.1	81.7	81.2	91.8	104.4	113.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	108.5	113.2	109.5	112.0	112.5	120.6	120.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	101.8	100.8	100.6	103.3	105.4	115.0	117.1
Textiles	14.1	90.7	96.6	83.5	79.7	82.1	89.2	92.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.5	122.5	105.8	113.2	122.3	113.6	118.3	118.5
Iron and steel	12.8	65.7	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2	93.8	113.5
Other manufactures	21.1	89.9	90.2	82.9	83.3	98.9	112.4	121.2
Communications	2.9	64.2	64.5	68.4	76.9	85.5	95.2	115.5
Transportation	10.9	96.0	96.4	97.7	106.7	117.8	110.4	118.8
Construction	5.3	43.7	50.2	56.1	55.7	87.4	101.2	131.6
Trade	13.3	124.7	119.6	126.6	127.4	130.7	146.4	138.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.7	87.3	84.5	85.1	96.7	108.6	117.1
Quebec - Manufacturimg	58.7	89.6	92.6	85.8	93.3	108.2	116.7	122.5
Leather products	18.2	88.5	98.4	76.7	91.6	109.0	101.4	108.3
Other manufactures	40.5	90.1	89.9	90.0	94.1	107.9	123.8	129.9
Transportation	13.5	96.6	109.5	140.2	109.0	111.4	105.8	111.8
Construction	9.0	96.4	106.7	86.9	86.0	103.8	234.9	190.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.4	96.5	92.9	95.9	108.7	128.0	127.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	92.5	93.8	87.0	85.2	96.3	105.0	114.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.9	112.1	102.3	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.2	112.0	106.4	105.7	114.6	116.7	126.2
Textiles	11.8	88.8	91.3	89.0	85.1	87.8	98.0	106.8
Iron and steel	8.5	66.9	67.3	57.4	57.5	70.4	90.2	109.8
Other manufactures	25.9	96.9	98.6	91.0	88.1	102.5	108.0	114.3
Communications	3.0	67.2	66.9	70.5	78.9	86.8	95.6	114.7
Transportation	6.0	88.8	87.8	88.8	96.4	120.2	134.7	132.8
Construction	3.1	62.9	61.7	61.8	62.6	108.4	138.3	190.8
Trade	22.2	127.6	125.0	120.6	118.8	131.5	134.8	131.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.1	97.2	92.0	91.2	104.8	113.8	122.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.8	84.4	88.7	81.9	84.3	93.3	103.5	107.0
Lumber products	3.7	39.0	58.9	41.7	44.8	54.1	60.0	67.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	88.6	87.4	85.0	84.0	92.9	103.9	110.4
Other manufactures	25.7	97.9	100.6	94.4	99.1	108.9	121.5	120.4
Construction	15.3	136.3	134.5	133.3	87.0	180.0	170.5	183.4
Trade	16.3	114.9	112.9	111.6	110.6	124.9	128.0	120.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.0	98.6	95.4	92.6	112.7	116.0	121.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	84.0	84.3	76.8	72.8	83.9	95.2	123.3
Textiles	18.9	81.6	86.9	87.7	79.8	86.9	92.9	98.9
Electrical apparatus	10.8	92.6	87.8	78.0	93.4	109.7	109.5	145.6
Iron and steel	26.3	71.9	71.3	60.2	50.9	63.9	78.6	132.8
Other manufactures	24.3	100.6	99.8	91.0	90.0	99.8	115.8	122.2
Construction	2.3	38.4	44.5	60.5	57.4	196.9	203.0	277.5
Trade	9.3	125.1	118.1	101.2	106.0	115.8	130.0	131.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	86.1	86.3	80.0	76.6	94.0	104.6	128.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.3	75.5	75.9	80.0	61.0	68.1	109.9	114.1
Iron and steel	51.2	64.5	64.6	68.8	51.0	58.3	108.2	107.9
Other manufactures	25.1	115.8	117.4	115.6	101.9	108.8	116.8	138.8
Construction	3.3	41.9	16.8	17.3	20.3	40.5	115.8	182.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	77.9	76.1	78.2	63.7	72.3	113.6	123.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.1	89.9	90.2	85.6	81.5	95.5	107.9	116.1
Animal products - edible	6.2	128.2	123.8	116.7	98.7	110.6	108.2	121.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	95.3	93.4	94.6	99.9	104.5	115.6	121.5
Textiles	5.3	113.0	123.2	111.5	106.0	113.3	105.6	107.0
Iron and steel	17.4	69.9	70.2	67.2	64.0	82.7	103.3	125.7
Other manufactures	13.7	102.7	102.1	96.0	91.8	99.8	106.8	128.2
Transportation	9.7	72.9	73.8	70.4	74.4	86.4	92.2	95.7
Construction	2.4	31.4	42.5	25.9	25.2	54.3	68.9	54.8
Trade	31.6	98.9	93.1	94.3	93.2	97.6	109.1	123.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.1	86.4	83.3	82.2	93.2	104.3	113.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.1	84.5	85.5	79.8	76.2	88.0	97.7	103.9
Lumber products	7.2	52.9	51.8	48.0	37.1	51.6	58.7	80.0
Other manufactures	28.9	99.1	101.1	94.4	94.6	105.6	118.0	116.4
Communications	7.8	93.5	93.9	92.0	96.3	105.6	122.3	123.1
Transportation	19.7	94.7	96.6	94.0	99.6	98.8	105.6	109.9
Construction	5.2	39.4	38.5	45.7	59.2	99.9	96.1	79.2
Services	6.6	96.8	97.1	90.3	84.0	97.5	104.5	108.8
Trade	24.5	120.8	117.9	109.3	106.3	116.4	130.8	128.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.0	89.0	84.9	85.8	98.3	107.4	109.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.